London, Zurich, Hong Kong, Singapore, The Hague, Marseille, New York, Rome, Tokyo, Frankfurt.

Yeltsin Retreats, **But Adversaries** Step Up Pressure

By Fred Hiatt

MOSCOW - President Boris N. Yeltsin backed away Wednesday from his threat to impose "special rule," but the apparent attempt at compromise failed to dissuade the parliament from taking another step toward impeaching him.

The president made public a decree calling for nationwide votes of

confidence in his rule, on a new constitution and on new election laws. But, despite his dramatic televised appeal to the nation Saturday, he did not impose any kind of emergency rule or override the

Nonetheless, Russia's working parliament, the Supreme Soviet, voted Friday to convene an emergency session of the Congress of People's Deputies, the nation's highest legislature, which will consider Mr. Yeltsin's impeachment.

If the Congress votes to remove Mr. Yeltsin from office, the nation may find itself with two competing governments, as Mr. Yeltsin has indicated he would not respect such a vote. Mr. Yeltsin, elected to a five-year term in 1991, insists that Russia needs a new constitution and parliament to replace those established during Soviet rule.
"We could have two presidents, and this would create a very serious situation, even including possible splits in the army, the security structures and the government," said Andranik Migranyan, a Yelisin adviser. "This could really create the kind of preconditions

for civil war." If Mr. Yeltsin were removed, Vice President Alexander V. Rutskoi would become president, according to the existing constitution. New

presidential elections would then have to be called within three Mr. Yeltsin and the conservative parliament are locked in a paralyzing power struggle that centers not only on what form of government is appropriate for post-Soviet Russia, but also what sort of country Russia should be. The president has embraced a vision of

a free-market, pro-Western democracy, while many of his opponents support more nationalist and socialist policies. But visions of prosperity and strength recede further daily as the power vacuum in Moscow contributes to corruption, crime, infla-

tion, economic decay and political disintegration.

The parliament's vote to convene a Congress capped a day of

See RUSSIA, Page 2

Wild-Card Element Persists in the Ranks

PERM

By Steven Erlanger

MOSCOW - Both of Russia's feeding branches of government say they want to avoid involving the army in their dispute, and military leaders say they are happy to oblige. Humiliated, or phaned and starved for funds by the collapse of the Soviet Union, the military is an uncertain instrument even in the hands of its com-

Military experts, Rossian analysts and Western diplomats say that if President Boris N. Yeltsin or the Russian parliament tried to use the army in this essentially political struggle, it was likely to split,

raising the prospects of real end strife and prolonged chaos.

The heads of the three so-called "power ministries" — defense, interior and security — have been stressing their neutrality at every opportunity. Defense Minister Favel S. Grachev and Security Minister Viktor P. Barannikov, have vowed to resist any intervention in Russia's political crisis and not to become pawns in a political

After repeating, at Sunday's emergency session of parliament, his. vow to hold to constitutional principles of political neutrality, General Grachev was tongue-lashed by the speaker of parliament, Ruslan I. Khasbulatov, Mr. Yeltsin's main rival.

"Please, no more such speeches — toothless, vague and noncommittal," Mr. Khasbulatov said. "It's not clear whom you support."
But that was General Grachev's point. No matter what the sympathies of the military and security leaders, which are widely regarded as backing Mr. Yeltsin, who appointed the men, there is little assurance that troops would do what they were told, especially

See EANY. Page 2

The Old War Machine Won't Be Gearing Up

MOSCOW - A new and unfriendly Russian government could threaten the West militarily and strategically, but no regime could reconstitute the Soviet military machine anytime soon, according to Russian analysts and officials.

Russia, suffering from a crushing economic depression, no longer has the ability to project force at sea, lannch a lightning attack into Western Europe or wage wars in Third World countries far from home, experts said. It has, however, preserved the ability to destroy the United States with nuclear weapons.

The political crisis threatening the pro-Western government of President Boris N. Yeltsin has raised alarms in the West about the return of a hostile regime that might restart the Cold War, forcing the United States to increase its defense budget again.

On Monday, Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher described the stakes here as "monumental," and North Atlantic Treaty Organization officials warned Tuesday in Brussels that peaceful cooperation between Russia and the West was in jeopardy.

Officials here agreed that a new government might quickly and fundamentally alter Russia's foreign policy, jeopardizing arms reduction, accelerating competition in arms sales and endangaring cooperation in the Balkans, the Middle East and North Korea. Instability and further weakening of central control could heighten

See NAVY, Page 2



One of 46 Serbs on a bus Wednesday awaiting evacuation from Tuzla, Bosnia, as a militiaman stood guard.

Pretoria Says It Made 6 Nuclear Bombs but **Destroyed Them All**

Program Ended in '89 and Designs Were Shredded, de Klerk Asserts

CAPE TOWN — During a 15-year clandestine program that has been one of the nuclear era's most closely guarded secrets. South Africa succeeded in building six crude atomic bombs and was at work on a seventh when it decided to dismantle its arsenal in 1989. President Fred-

erik W. de Klerk said Wednesday. Mr. de Klerk told Parliament that the program was launched in 1974 because of the apartheid government's sense of isolation and its fear of Communist designs in the region. After he took office in 1989, Mr. de Klerk

said, the devices were destroyed, the plant for making highly enriched uranium was decommissioned, the uranium fuel was downgraded to make it unsuitable for weapons, and the blueprints were shredded.

South Africa became the first and only country to destroy its nuclear arsenal, Mr. de Klerk said, because the Cold War was waning and the withdrawal of Cuban troops from nearby Angola eased the sense of menace. In South Africa and abroad, many suspect

the government was also motivated by a desire to prevent its atomic weapons from someday falling into the hands of a black government.

In his speech to Parliament — the first admission that South Africa had an atomic weapons program — Mr. de Klerk said South Africa

never tested the bombs and never intended to use them, Instead, its strategy was that if South Africa came under attack, it would detonate a test device to demonstrate its capability and threaten to use the weapon unless the United States came to its aid.

Mr. de Klerk withheld a related piece of news: Under heavy pressure from the United States, the South African cabinet agreed Wednesday to scrap its plans to build a new long-range solid-fuel rocket, according to a diplomat who was informed of the decision.

The United States argued that the missile, ostensibly intended only for launching satellites into orbit, might have been put to military use or sold to other countries that could use it to deliver warheads.

Mr. de Klerk insisted that South Africa devised and built its bombs without help from other countries, contradicting published reports that Israel collaborated in the development of South Africa's bomb in exchange for

supplies of South African uranium. I wish to emphasize that at no time did South Africa acquire nuclear weapons technology or materials from another country, nor has it provided any to any other country, or cooperated with another country in this regard." Mr.

South Africa's nuclear program has long en a subject of intrigue and speculation. Although South Africa signed the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty in July, 1991, and has opened its nuclear facilities since then to inspections by the International Atomic Energy Agency, the treaty does not require a country to reveal what it may have done in the past, and South Africa has never done so.

Mr. de Klerk said he decided to disclose details of the weapons program Wednesday to dispel suspicions that South Africa was withholding information. Such suspicions might have threatened South Africa's commercial sales of medical isotopes and nonmilitary nu-

clear technology.

Although the international agency has not publicly challenged South Africa's veracity. some United States officials and international inspectors have voiced anonymous doubts about whether South Africa had fully accounted for its inventory of bomb-grade uranium.

Mr. de Klerk said Wednesday the interna-

tional agency would be given access to all sites and documents pertaining to the program, in-cluding previously undisclosed records of the weapons program and an audit that accounts for "every gram" of nuclear material.
"South Africa's hands are clean and we are

concealing nothing," he said, adding he hoped the act "will inspire other countries to take the The African National Congress, which is widely expected to lead the first post-apartheid

See WEAPONS, Page 6

Serbian Shelling Halts UN Airlift of Wounded in Bosnia

By John F. Burns New York Times Service

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina - A United Nations operation to evacuate sick and wounded Muslims from the besieged town of Srebrenica aboard helicopters went seriously awry Wednesday as Serbian nationalist troops broke cease-fire guarantees and repeatedly bombarded the landing zone at Srebrenica with artiflery fire. Two Muslim civilians were killed in the attacks, and

two Canadian soldiers serving with a UN detachment in Srebrenica were wounded, one of them critically. Two Sea King helicopters from a Royal Navy ship

in the Adriatic Sea were sent in to evacuate the two Canadians despite the risk of renewed attacks. The British craft, too, came under fire while on the ground, but escaped without being hit.

"It is the ultimate in despicable behavior," said Brigadier Roddy Cordy-Simpson, the British officer who is chief of staff of the 8,000-member UN military force that is helping to escort relief supplies and otherwise mitigating the effects of the 12-month-long

[Only hours earlier, UN peace negotiators suffered another blow in New York as the Bosnian Serbian

leader Radovan Karadzic again refused to accept a peace plan drawn up by international mediators, news agencies reported. Relief efforts in Bosnia were given a boost, however, as Germany decided to send three transport planes to join the nightly United States airdrops of supplies to eastern Bosnia. German planes have been practicing maneuvers with American crews at the Rhine-Main Air Base near Frankfurt since last

week, Page 2.]

Brigadier Cordy-Simpson said that be had "protested in the strongest terms" to General Ratko Mladic, commander of the Serbian nationalist forces over the Serbian shelling, but he said that General Mladic had told him that the Serbian artillery units had opened fire against orders.

"I can't think of any more humanitarian mission than we were undertaking, trying to get seriously ill and wounded people to hospital." Brigadier Cordy-Simpson said in an interview with the BBC from Kiseljak, the town 40 kilometers (25 miles) north of Sarajevo that serves as the main base for the UN

He vowed that the helicopter evacuations would be resumed, and implied that force would be used against Serbian artillery units if necessary.

"We are trying to undertake a humanitarian mission, and that is precisely what we are going to do." he

The attempt to evacuate more than 300 sick and wounded people from Srebrenica was suspended after the attack, which occurred shortly after three Puma helicopters of the French Navy had taken off from the landing field in the besieged town with 21 wounded people on stretchers.

The airport at Tuzla, from which helicopters took off on the mission, also came under Serbian artillery fire during the operation, but UN officials said there were no injuries and no major damage there.

The French helicopters, and the two British craft that followed them to Srebrenica later to evacuate the Canadian soldiers, landed safely in Tuzla, an industrial city about 80 kilometers northwest of Srebrenica. that is controlled by the Muslim-led Bosnian

The Serbian attacks came at a crucial diplomatic and military juncture in the war, and seemed likely to further complicate efforts to being a peaceful end to fighting that has devastated the former Yugoslav republic, killing an estimated 150,000 to 200,000 people,

most of them Muslims, and making another 1.6 million people homeless. In particular, the day's events raised new questions

about the reliability of undertakings given by the Serbian nationalist leaders, political and military, who launched the war last March and have pledged repeatedly since to end their attacks and seek a political There were these related developments Wednesday.

• For the third consecutive day, the UN Security Council canceled a meeting on Wednesday to adopt a resolution authorizing the use of force to uphold an exclusion zone over Bosnia-Herzegovina. A UN spokesman said private consultations on the resoluion and a public meeting that was to have followed

A council source said the cancellation was at the request of Russia, which has had repeated difficulties with the resolution, directed mainly at violations of the ban by Serbian aircraft. Russia is the traditional protector of the Serbs and its reservations about the



Bernard Tapie, center, urban affairs minister, after a last cabinet meeting Wednesday with François Mitterrand, who, an aide says, will not quit. Page 6.

Kiosk

Cairo Hands Suspect to U.S.

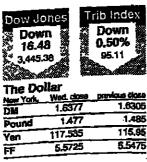
An Egyptian alleged to be the ringleader in the bombing of the World Trade Center in New York was handed over to U.S. law enforcement officials in Cairo on Wednesday and flown to the United States, Egyptian officials said.

Page 20.

Business/Finance Japan hit back at U.S. trade The EC offered support to Rus-

Crussword

Page 9. Page 9. sian reformers. South Korea plans to keep a lid Page 13. Page 20.



At Last, Daimler to Get a Wall Street Address

By Brandon Mitchener International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT - Ending a long dispute, Daimler-Benz AG, Germany's biggest corporation, said Wednesday that it had reached a landmark compromise with the Securities and Exchange Commission that will make it the first German company to issue shares in the United States.

The announcement was heralded as a breakthrough not only for Daimler-Benz, which desperately needs to raise cash to compensate for sluggish carnings, but also for the rest of corporate Germany, which has been seeking wider international recognition.

"I would concur with the company's view that there has been a compromise on both sides," said Richard C. Breeden, chairman of the Securities and

Exchange Commission, in a telephone interview.

He declined to give details but said that "we've tried to be flexible within the framework of the basic principle that public investors are entitled to a certain level of transparency concerning financial results and conditions."

When the fully story is out, I think Daimler will deserve an awful lot of credit." he added. "It's always hard for someone to go first and I hope this will make it possible for others to follow."

The SEC long thwarted the attempts of German companies to issue shares in the United States, arguing that German accounting standards, particularly the common practice of hiding sometimes substantial reserves, presented a danger to small investors. Such investors make up a much larger share of shareholders in the United States than in Germany.

Daimler-Benz said its deal with the SEC "comes closer to American investors' expectations of greater transparency and clarity in accounting," and disclosed that its 1992 profit statement, to be published April 6, would include more than 4 billion Deutsche marks (\$2.45 billion) in extraordinary income previously kept in hidden reserves.

The company did not say how soon a share issue might come, noting that Gerhard Liener, its chief financial officer, must still iron out a few remaining issues with the SEC next week in New

Nevertheless, Daimler-Benz shares jumped on the news, climbing 1.8 percent in Frankfurt to 605.50 DM and rising as high as 617.30 DM, up 3.8 percent, in trading after hours.

Despite the fact that it boasts one of the world's strongest economies. Germany has a relatively weak shareholding culture, with most of its biggest companies owned in large part by other big companies, banks and institutions. Almost 70 percent of Daimler-Benz shares, for example, are in the hands of large institutions.

In 1992, only 496 German companies were listed on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange, Germany's biggest, compared with almost 2000 on the New York Stock Exchange. In fact, there were almost as many foreign shares

See DAIMLER, Page 12

news agencies reported:

had both been canceled.

See BOSNIA, Page 2

What Drives Patten in **Hong Kong**

By Kevin Murphy

International Herald Tribune
HONG KONG — With 150 years of rule behind it and only 39 months to go, Britain has decided to pick a light with China over greater democracy in Hong Kong. China, pro-Beijing forces and many Hong Kong businessmen are asking: "Why now?"

They question the motives driving Hong Kong's governor, Chris Patten, and his plans to

NEWS ANALYSIS

widen the electoral base for 1995 elections to the colony's Legislative Council,
The British-Chinese dispute showed no signs

of letting up on Wednesday, with Beijing in-creasing its efforts to derail Mr. Patten's plan. The ruling presidium of the National People's Congress moved to speed up discussion of plans to establish a working committee to prepare for governing Hong Kong.

The threatening move, seen as the first step toward establishing an alternative to Hong Kong's existing administration, was somewhat neutralized by reports that Jiang Zemin, head of the Communist Party, made conciliatory comments on the dispute to National People's Congress delegates from Hong Kong and Ma-

Mr. Jiang's moderate stance came a day after Shanghai's Liberation Daily joined those who question the motives driving British policy and

called for Mr. Patten's resignation. A signed commentary in the newspaper said that when it comes to democracy in Hong

Kong, Britain lacks credibility. "It is just like a prostitute, who having sold her body all her life, suddenly gives up business to begin preaching chastity and telling people to value their bodies like jade." said the news-

See CHINA, Page 2

on April 4.

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HOW CON

Bosnian Serb's Newest Rebuff Discourages Mediators

By Paul Lewis

New York Times Service
UNITED NATIONS — The long floundering Bosnian peace negotiations have suffered a serious new setback as the leader of the Bosnian Serbs again refused to accept the peace plan drawn up by international mediators.

Lord Owen, the European Community envoy, said the leader, Radovan Karadzic. was leaving New York, but the Bosnian Serb later denied this and said he was staying on and had not walked out of the

Sounding more discouraged than usual, Lord Owen said that Mr. Karadzic was

(Continued from page 1)

resolution have led to prolonged

consultations among council mem-

Diplomats said the resolution

presented problems for Moscow at

a time when President Boris N.

Yeltsin is embroiled in a fierce do-

mestic power struggle and wants to

avoid being depicted by his foes as

• The International Court of

(Continued from page 1)

if it meant firing on Russian civilians. "If I were

Grachev." said a Western diplomat, "I

wouldn't have any confidence in what my

forces would actually do. It's just too sensitive,

and in the last year there's been a decline in

fense Ministry said Tuesday that the military's

aims now were simple: "We are supportive of the constitution. We don't want any bloodshed.

or the army's breakdown. Briefly, that's what

He said the army was "looking forward to a

During the abortive coup in August 1991 against Mikhail S. Gorbachev, crack special

forces refused to obey orders to storm the

Russian parliament, where Mr. Yeltsin was

holding out surrounded by mostly unarmed

the danger of illicit export of nuclear weapons.

simple proposition. A policy of hostility would

depend both on military capabilities and atti-

tudes, and both have changed dramatically in

extensively to former "enemy" nations, main-

tain that their army can never go back to Cold

Russian generals, who have been traveling

"Today, the U.S. and Russia are not enemies,

not even rivals - they are partners," said

Major General Gennadi Ivanov, the chief of the

· Defense Ministry's reform effort. "I don't think

we have leaders at any level who could spur the

General Ivanov, who has visited the United States and Japan, said the military had pre-

pared a new doctrine that was defensive in

And by all accounts, the Russian Army is

weak, understaffed, poorly supplied and de-

moralized. Some navy recruits have died of

malnutrition. The surface navy almost never

When the Soviet empire dissolved, the mili-

tary lost key bases, from Berlin to Riga to

arms race again or provoke a Cold War

nature and viewed no one as an enemy.

"This is entirely new," he said.

outs to sea, in part from lack of fuel.

Wednesday

But a return to outright Cold War is a far less

Major General Gennadi Ivanov of the De-

selling out the Serbs.

discipline across the board.

our position is all about."

recent years, experts said.

compromise and hoping for one

"very far away" from signing any peace Lord Owen also attributed much of the agreement. Lord Owen added that he saw responsibility for the deadlock in the talks different position.

Lord Owen, a former British foreign secretary, said Tuesday it was "very clear" ators' appeal to endorse the Vance-Owen that Mr. Karadzic still sought the creation plan. of an independent state for the Bosnian Serbs on lands held or conquered by Serbian forces in the last year.

The focus of the negotiations has been a plan drawn up by Lord Owen and the UNappointed negotiator, Cyrus R. Vance, that would divide Bosnia-Herzegovina into 10 autonomous provinces, reducing Serbian in its entirety, but Serbs and Muslims are lands from the 70 percent they now hold to still refusing to sign the map the mediators

UN soldiers in Tuzla leading a woman and children who were among 21 evacuated Wednesday from Srebrenica by French helicopters.

BOSNIA: UN Halts Airlift of Wounded After Serbs Shell Landing Fields

hold the first public hearings on and its ally to pay reparations.

April I in Bosnia's war crimes case • Croatia and rebel Serbs have

against Serbia and Montenegro. agreed that the mandate of UN

Bosnia accused the two republics. peacekeepers in the Krajina en-

which make up the rump state of clave should be extended but have

Yugoslavia, of genocide and other reached no cease-fire accord, UN

war crimes in an application filed officials said in Geneva. A UN

Bosnia has asked the court for an said that senior mediators who vis-

emergency ruling, ordering Serbia ited Zagreb and Belgrade this week

and Montenegro to halt all killings. had reported "substantial pro-

lages and ethnic cleansing. It has months of fighting, but differences

Gleb Yakunin, a legislator who has supported Mr. Yeltsin, said: "If in August, when they

had full control of the army, they still couldn't

keep it together, they certainly can't expect to

Sergei Rogov. a military expert and deputy director of the Institute of USA and Canada

"The military is more divided and confused

They're very confused and not at all eager to

But a senior Western diplomat said that the

longer the political stalemate continued, the

more the risk would grow that the military

would be dragged in to provide some sort of

quick resolution. He noted that Mr. Yeltsin's

chosen date for a plebiscite, April 25, was still a

NAVY: The Old Soviet War Machine Won't Be Gearing Up Anytime Soon

Sevastopol. It also lost -- to Ukraine, Belarus

and other former Soviet republics — much of its most modern equipment and many of its

The military forces we inherited do not

The Russian armed forces officially number

represent a whole military organism," General

2.7 million, compared with a high of 5 million

under the Soviet government, but in fact the

strength is probably far lower, most experts

agree. Combat-readiness is so low that the gen-eral staff was hard-pressed to send a small

neacekeeping mission to independence-minded

Pavel Feigengauer, a defense correspondent.

said: "They were gathering people from the whole European part of Russia, taking 10 peo-

ple there, 5 people here, improvising battle

units, because there was simply no one to send.

The general staff was working night and day just to scrape up 3,000 people to put in the

But amid all the confusion and disintegra-

Ingushetia, on Russia's southern border.

now than it was in August 1991," he said.

take sides right now, which is a good idea. Otherwise, this clash of political egos could

turn into real bloodshed and civil war.

ARMY: For Now, the Russian Military Remains an Uncertain Player

to the court on Saturday.

do it now.

Studies, agreed,

best-trained troops.

Ivanov said.

Justice in The Hague said it would also asked the court to order Serbia remained.

spokeswoman, Therese Gastaud.

the destruction of towns and vil- gress" in their efforts to end two year before by the UN mediator,

"no chance of his coming round" to a to the Bosnian president, Alija Izetbegovic, who has boycotted the proposed negotiating session this week and resisted the medi-

> The strategy of the mediators had been to get Mr. Izetbegovic's support for the plan and then muster international pressure on Mr. Karadzic to follow suit. But the mediators never got the chance to do so.

> have drawn up setting out the actual pro-

Lord Owen also attributed much of the vincial boundaries in a new Bosnia-Herze- seven days, and actual enforcement of the

authorizing warplanes of the North Atlan-statement Wednesday that would take actic Treaty Organization to shoot down air- count of several other Russian concerns craft violating the Security Council's ban that prevented the enforcement resolution on flying over Bosnia-Herzegovina, despite from being adopted Monday as originally the risk that this could further disrupt planned. international efforts to help its suffering citizens, diplomats said.

no-flight zone will only start after a further

On Tuesday, Russia finally agreed to seven-day grace period.

Support a new Security Council resolution The council was also expected to issue a

The statement endorses the Bosman peace plan prepared by Mr. Vance and The agreement worked out between Lord Owen, urges all parties to sign it, Foreign Minister Andrei V. Kozyrev of promises that the Security Council will Russia, who is visiting, and Secretary of send a heavily armed force to ensure that State Warren M. Christopher in Washing- its provisions are respected once they do, ton, provided for the resolution to be voted and offers the Serbs some easing of trade

3 German Planes Assigned to Airdrop

furt since last week. French and Russian planes have also been pre-

Mr. Kohl's Christian Democrats declared in a unanimous vote of their deputies on Tuesday that the 1949 German Constitution would eign Minister Klaus Kinkel's Free Democrats insisted that, without a planes monitoring traffic over the friend.

his decision to keep German troops out of the 1991 Gulf War on consti-

The leadership of the German armed forces also fear losing face with the allies if soldiers are ordered off the surveillance missions.

Mr. Kohl's party insists that the constitutional ban on "acts tending to and undertaken with the intent to disturb the peaceful relations between nations" did not prevent German soldiers from taking part in peacekeeping missions under the

If necessary, some party leaders said over the weekend, the Christian Democrats should simply overrule their coalition partners and insist that German troops stay aboard the air surveillance planes after a UN decision on enforcing the ban on Serbian military flights. Mr. Kinkel said Wednesday that

he had hopes that a resolution of the impasse could be achieved. There are 18 four-engined Boeing E-3A planes in the NATO operation, based primarily at the German airlield at Geilenkirchen, near the Netherlands. Germans provide about 30 percent of the 1,500 military personnel involved, according to NATO officers.

Youths in Berlin Assault Briton for Speaking English

Agence France-Presse BERLIN - A 38-year-old Briton was severely beaten by a gang of youths here early Wednesday because he was a foreigner, the police

The man, identified only as James B., was hit on the head with a steel bar after he spoke to the youths in English and they swore at him for being a foreigner, a spokesman said.

James B., who lives in Berlin with a German girlfriend, is receivconstitutional change, German ing hospital treatment for severe crew members on NATO Airborne-head injuries, he said. Details about Warning and Control System the attack were given by the girl-Seventeen people were killed in

Germany last year in anti-foreigner or ultraright violence. The toll this year is two. In virtually all the cases, the victims have been Africans, Asians or Germans.

president claimed special powers for five weeks to force through the

tion of constant crisis of power,"

Mr. Yeltsin said then. "Under the

circumstances, the president is

forced to assume the responsibility

But the decree issued Wednes

day differed in key respects from

the draft document released after Mr. Yeltsin's speech. In addition to

More important, instead of his

sweeping statement that any legis-

lative attempts to derail the vote

would be void, Mr. Yeltsin's decree

acknowledges the Constitutional

Court's right to decide whether his

actions are valid. Given that Mr.

Zorkin, the court's president, de-

nounced his Saturday address as an

attempted coup two hours after Mr. Yeltsin spoke, that is a signifi-

Some interpreted his decision to

back away from "special rule" as a

tactic intended to win support in

Friday's likely vote on impeach-ment. If the Congress musters the

two-thirds vote needed to impeach

with a majority vote, as some have suggested — Mr. Yeltsin would

quickly return to a tougher posi-

tion, said a pro-reform deputy, Gleb Yakunin. "I think this is just one decree

which will be followed by a torrent

of many more," Mr. Yakunin said.

Mr. Yeltsin himself sent a mes-

sage to parliament saying Russia's

often-amended Soviet-era constitu-

tion could no longer be followed to

the letter during what he called a "period of transition."

will take place April 25," the presi-

dent insisted. "I warn all state bod-

ics, public groupings and officials

against any attempts on stability

during the period of constitutional

Other politicians suggested that

Voting on the new constitution

forget this decree quite

- or tries to dismiss Mr. Yeltsin

cant concession.

SOOR."

for the destiny of the country."

Rutskoi along with himself.

"We can no longer live in a situa-

supreme council" for a two-year interim period. He said a transitional administration council, or executive, would also be set up on which groups including intellectuals, women, religious leaders and elders would be represented.

WORLD BRIEFS

Another Fiat Executive Faces Arrest

MILAN (Bloomberg) - Italian judges have issued an arrest warrang

for Riccardo Ruggeri, the managing director of Fiat SpA's agricultural equipment division New Holland, RAI television reported.

He has been charged with illegal campaign finance, the same charge that resulted in the arrest last month of Fiat's finance director.

that resulted in the arrest last mount of rial s hands decount.

A Fiat spokesman said Mr. Ruggeri was in London, where New Holland is based. He said the company had no comment except to say that the executive's lawyer had contacted the Italian judges. Mr. Ruggeri has been head of the division since 1991. Scores of Italian business and

government leaders have been arrested or investigated in an ongoing

EC to Consider Norway's Application

that the European Community open membership talks with Norway, four months after the country applied to join.

It issued a positive report on Norway's chances to assume EC membership.

ship duties, paving the way for talks to start April 5 so Norway can join in

1995. It would do so along with Austria, Finland and Sweden, which have

been negotiating their entry into the EC since Feb. 1.

Newcomers can enter the EC only after the 1992 Treaty on European Union has been ratified by all 12 members. Two countries have yet to

ratify the treaty. Denmark will put it to a second referendum May 18. Britain is letting its ratification hinge on the outcome of that vote.

North Korea Ends State of 'Semiwar'

TOKYO (AP) — North Korea announced Wednesday that it was ending the state of "semiwar" it declared during joint U.S.-South Korean

The official press agency KCNA said that Kim Joag II, supreme commander of the armed forces, had issued a communique ending the alert, although it said the country would "maintain a high revolutionary

vigilance." The joint military exercises ended March 19. Pyongyang asserts that the yearly exercises, which involve about 120,000 soldiers.

While the announcement was seen as reducing tensions on the Korean

Peninsula, there was no indication that North Korea would reconsider its

March 12 decision to withdraw from the Nuclear Nonproliferation

Somalis Agree on a Federal System

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia (Remers) — Fifteen fending Somali factions agreed Wednesday on the outlines of the first form of any government seen in their country for more than two years.

The factions, at a conference here sponsored by the United Nations

agreed to establish a federal-style system under which 18 autonomous

regions will send representatives to a central transitional administration.

Mohammed Abdi Abdulle, spokesman for the powerful Somali Na-

tional Alliance, said details of the new administration had yet to be agreed upon. But he said it would have a leadership council serving as "a

TRAVEL UPDATE

amount to preparations for an invasion of North Korea.

BRUSSELS (AP) — The EC Commission recomm

crackdown on corruption.

Millions Are Due Airline Coupons

NEW YORK (NYT) - Millions of travelers who flew on American Delta, United and a half-dozen other U.S. airlines from Jan. 1, 1988, through June 30, 1992, still have an opportunity to apply for coupons that

can be used for discounts on future air travel. The deadline for applications is June 1. The discounts are part of a \$458 million settlement of a class-action antitrust case charging the large U.S. airlines with price fixing. The settlement was reached last summer and upheld in a U.S. District Court in Atlanta this week. Further information may be obtained by writing to Airlines Antitrust Legislation, P.O. Box 267, Pennsauken, New Jersey, 08110.

Dance groups in Takiff struck Wednesday, demanding more money to entertain tourists with traditional island performances. (Reuters) Russia's Aeroflot will begin twice a week flights from the castern port

city of Vladivostok to Niigata in western Japan starting April 1, Japan's Jiji press agency said. (Bioomberg) Jiji press agency said. European airports recorded post-Gulf War tises in both passenger and cargo traffic in 1992 but see lower-than-forecast growth in 1993, by its April newsletter, the Airports Council International, a trade group, said 1992 passenger traffic through European airports totaled 482 milion in the first 11 months of 1992, up 10.2 percent from 1991. Cargot artic

surged by 11.6 percent, to 7.3 million tons. The Old Royal Observatory, which made Greenwich southeast of London the center of time and space for 300 years, was to reopen Wednesday as a new museum complex. The Octagon Room has been restored to the original specifications of its builder, Sir Christophia Wrea.

who was an astronomer before he became an architect and built St. Paul's Britain's train drivers will vote on whether to strike to protest the

planned privatization of the country's state-owned rail network, their union said. The 100,000 members of the Rail, Maritime and Transport Union have already voted to stage a 24-hour strike on April 2. (Reases) KLM Royal Dutch Airlines is further decentralizing its flight check-in procedures by allowing passengers to check in for flights by telephone, at the airport parking garage and directly at the flight departure gate, the airline said in Amsterdam. (Bloomberg)

CHINA: What Motivates Patten?

(Continued from page 1)

paper, which often expresses senior Chinese leaders' private views. The Britain of Prime Minister John Major finds itself hamstrung by two treaties covering Hong Kong's handover in 1997, endorsed by the previous government of

Margaret Thatcher. But "something simply had to be done," said a diplomat involved in Britain's decision to chart a more confrontational course with Beij-ing. "The feeling was, even after all this time, anything was better than nothing at all."

A Hong Kong legislator, Jimmy McGregor, believes the turning point came when Mr. Major flew to Beijing in 1991 to complete a memorandum of understanding on Hong Kong's new airport, only to find himself reviewing troops in Tiananmen Square and, later, to

see the agreement collapse.

"It was humiliating to go all that way for an ultimately worthiess deal, Mr. McGregor said, "It surely changed his attitude toward the very real concerns Hong Kong had started to voice about its own fu-

A Hong Kong government offi-cial close to Mr. Patten believes the answer lies deeper: "There is a seri-ons moral streak involved with men like Major and Patten, and among them there is little doubt much of this should have been done in the

"If we'd known how China would behave over time, we would have simply taken the bit between a culture of pragmatic defeatism our teeth rather than lean on the espoused by the Foreign Office perceived apathy of the Hong Kong people on political matters." China refused a request by Brit-

ain to stretch the Chinese-British Joint Declaration of 1984 and the other to back down, raising the Basic Law (1990) to expand the

But self-styled pragmatists in Hong Kong reckon the effort has

The Line

come too late to do anything but cause trouble. "He is treating China like an opposition party and he plays his cards that way," said Vincent Lo. of the Business and Professionals Federation, a lightning rod for conservative discontent with Mr. Patten's policy toward Beijing, "For the good of Hong Kong you must have the cooperation of China.

There is no other way." Mr. Patten disagrees. After delaying the electoral package in the Legislative Council four times in an attempt to open negotiations with Beijing over his proposals, Mr. Patten gazetted the plans on March 12. Staff members say Mr. Patten is close to asking legislators to vote on the proposals sooner rather than

Governing Hong Kong without China's general approval is impos-sible. China could, for example, turn off the colony's water supply. Mr. Patten's advisers indicate that Britain still thinks "the pain of noncooperation is unacceptable to the top people in Beijing," and that their boss is prepared to use popu-

lar opinion, in Hong Kong and abroad, to persuade China to meet him at least halfway. Fresh from losing his seat in Britain's parliamentary elections last year, the former Conservative Party head accepted a new, fiveyear job offered by his friend, Mr. Major. Mr. Patten quickly took on

that had characterized a decade of Hong Kong negotiations. But insiders say Britain's turn-

about is more than Mr. Patten's Work.

member of directly elected Legislative Council seats.

But Britain still hopes to kickBut Britain still hopes to kick-Mr. Yeltsin in violation of the con-start political consciousness in its down the line had wanted to go this Mr. Yeltsin in violation of the constitution on Tuesday, purely on the basis of his television address and without having seen any decree.

start pontucal consciousness in its largest remaining colony and ensured to go way all along. It just took a change in Britain's thinking and someone at the top willing to lead."



paring to participate. The decision by the cabinet seemed partly intended to spare Chancellor Helmut Kohl embarrassment about the more troublesome issue of German involvement in possible combat actions over Bosnia-Herzegovina when he meets with President Bill Clinton in Washington on Thursday. [Mr. Kohl's coalition also agreed

to deploy patrol boats and officers from the Federal Border Guard on the Danube in Romania and Bulgaria to help those countries en-force the UN trade embargo against Yugoslavia, Reuters report ed. Details of that mission would be settled by the nine-nation Westem European Union on April 5, said Mr. Kohl's spokesman, Dieter

Vogel.]
The coalition government has been deeply divided about whether German troops would have to pull out of NATO air surveillance missions of military flights over Bosnia-Herzegovina if, as expected, the United Nations Security Council authorizes the use of force to keep Serbian aircraft from flying there.

not require withdrawal. But For-

Balkans would have to get off. American criticism that followed

RUSSIA: A Rejected Compromise

tension and confusion in which Mr. Yeltsin and his rivals at first seemed headed for compromise but ended more bitterly opposed than ever. Mr. Yeltsin and Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin met in the Kremlin for more than 90 minutes with Mr. Yeltsin's chief adversary, the speaker of parliament, Ruslan I. Khasbulatov, and with Valeri D. Zorkin, the president of the Constitutional Court, but the

meeting produced no compromise. making no mention of special powers, the president no longer called for a vote of confidence in Mr. Mr. Khasbulatov said the two sides would continue seeking an accord until Friday, with some sug-

gesting that early elections for both president and parliament might offer a way out of the crisis. But Mr. Khasbulatov's tone was hostile, as he accused Yeltsin aides of "overtly fomenting civil war" and contributing to "the disinte-gration of the homeland." Mr.

'eltsin's spokesman said Mr. Khasbulatov made "ultimatumlike demands, rudely presented" and was seeking by any means to open the way for the "powers of revenge and totalitarian restora-tion," the interfax news agency re-Many of Mr. Yeltsin's oppo-

nents suggested that even if the Congress did not vote to remove the president from office, it could mount a major assault on him and his reform program. Andrei Fedorov, an aide to Mr. Rutskoi, who does not support the president, said the Congress might try to replace the prime minister and entire cabi-

Mr. Yeltsin's unexpectedly soft decree confounded many of his supporters. On Saturday, declaring that he was acting to prevent the return of comm

warned that governments have pursued self-destructive policies more than once in the past. "An arms race would drive our country, especially our country, to collapse," he said. But nonetheless such a danger exists." Mr. Fyodorov also warned that a new conservative government might decide not to repay

accepted a proposal from the medi-

ators for a mixed Serbian-Croatian

police force in the area, to be set up

and run by the UN Protection

Force. The UN force's mandate to

operate in Croatia expires on

Fighting broke out in Krajina in

late January after Croatian troops

breached a cease-fire line set up a

"The power ministries are still on the side-

lines and will stay there as long as they can," he

said. "And they can so long as nobody turns to

them and says, 'Do something,' and so far no

"But it's important to understand that the military's decision not to intervene has content.

It means that they are apparently not at the

disposal of the president, unless they decide

that what he asks them to do is constitutional.

And no one is certain where they'd come out if

pressed to an action they might regard as un-

A senior Russian security official said that

the military and security services liked "order"

and had little respect for the unpredictable

"But the services have their share of ultrana-

"They can do nothing much in Moscow," he

said. "But they can wipe out New York."

Along with new feelings of amity, there is

resentment within some military circles, as

among conservative politicians, at what many

see as Western efforts to dictate to Russia at its

strong supporter of Mr. Yeltsin's, acknowl-

edged that a new arms race would be disastrous

for Russia, which is virtually bankrupt. But he

Boris Fyodorov, deputy prime minister and a

tionalists and radicals, like the rest of society,"

Congress of People's Deputies.

the official said.

moment of weakness.

(Reuters, AP)

the Soviet debt to the West, could refuse to ratify or enforce U.S.-Russian arms reduction treaties and might threaten the sovereignty of other new nations that have emerged from the Soviet Union. This last threat has alarmed several of those

new nations, prompting the Baltic states and others to issue statements of support for Mr.

Although the Russian Army is severely weak-ened, many of the new republics have virtually

tion, the armed forces have taken care to maintain at least a minimal state of battle-readiness of their strategic nuclear forces, which the generals see as the last badge of superpower status, Mr. Felgengauer added. no armed forces at all - FRED HIATT

Plus daily.

FILM AND THEATER

THE NEW YORK TIMES CROSSWORD

neither Mr. Yeltsin not the parliament had the strength to force the possibility of a protracted and dangerous stalemate.

The Constitutional Court ruled

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Jephio Sa.

FIRST 100 DAYS / A BOLD APPROACH

Was Rostenkowski Inquiry Sidetracked?

WASHINGTON - A federal prosecutor has suggested that the move by Attorney General Janet Reno to demand the prompt resignation of all U.S. attorneys could be tied to the long-running investigation of Representative Dan Rostenkowski, a crucial ally of President Bill Clinton's.

Jay B. Stephens, the U.S. attorney for the District of Columbia who is a Bush administration holdover, said he had advised the Justice Department that he was within 30 days of making a "critical decision" in the Rostenkowski case when Ms. Reno directed him and other U.S. attorneys to submit their resignations, effective in a

Although prosecutors are routinely replaced after a change in administration, Ms. Reno's order accelerated what had been expected to be a leisurely changeover.

Mr. Stephens said he would not resist the move to force him from office, and he held back from directly accusing Ms. Reno of spheriering with the Rostenkowski inquiry.

But Mr. Stephens left the strong impression that Ms. Reno's actions might disrupt the investigation as he moved toward a decision on whether to seek charges against the Illinois Democrat, who is chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. Rostenkowski has been under scrutiny since last year, when his office records were subpoensed in an inquiry into whether someone in his office used his expense account to obtain cash from the post office fraudulently.

Mr. Rostenkowski has repeatedly denied wrongdoing, and he has not been accused of any impropriety.

But if he is indicated, he will be forced by House rules to relinquish his chairmanship, a development that some lawmakers have said could seriously jeopardize Mr. Clinton's efforts to steer his economic and health-care proposals through Congress.

Ms. Reno denied any link between her action and the Rostenkow ski case, asserting that Mr. Stephens had been treated like other U.S. attorney and "is not being singled out."

Big Support for Health Care Restructuring

WASHINGTON - A nationwide survey has found strong support for the likely elements of President Clinton's health care restructuring agenda, and 58 percent of the respondents expressed a willingness to pay a new 3 percent national sales tax to help finance coverage for the 37 million uninsured Americans.

The telephone poll, conducted by the California-based Kaiser Family Foundation and Louis Harris & Associates, surveyed 1,255 adults from March 3 to 10 and has a margin of error of three percentage points. Among the findings:

• 82 percent support a government mandate that employers provide insurance to workers. 87 percent back government-imposed limits on insurance premi-

86 percent endorse the creation of large consumer purchasing cooperatives to bargain with medical providers for the best quality

• 76 percent favor short-term price controls on doctors, hospitals

Quote/Unquote

President Clinton, apologizing at his news conference for taking too many questions from the left side of the room: "I'm left-handed,

Governor L. Douglas Wilder of Virginia was all grins after signing a law in Richmond that limits purchases of handguns.

Firearm Deaths Soaring

Among American Youth

WASHINGTON -The rate at which young Americans are killed

by guns has risen drastically in recent years, and firearms are now

involved in one in every four deaths among persons 15 to 24, the

The National Center for Health Statistics, which has been tracking firearm death rates since the late 1960s, reported that the rate among people 15 to 19 had risen to the highest ever recorded in the United States.

In that age group, and among those 20 to 24, firearms are responsible for more deaths than all natural causes combined. Only

In 1990, the last year for which complete data are available, guns

used in homicides, suicides or accidents caused the deaths of nearly

4,200 teenagers, according to the report, compared with about 2,500 gun-related deaths in 1985.

Sixty percent of deaths among black teenage males were gun-related, compared with 23 percent among white teenage males.

motor vehicle accidents cause more deaths in those age groups.

Clinton, No 'Bystander,' Plunges In Behind Russia

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - When Bill Clinton called the White House on Monday from Little Rock, Arkansas, where he was visiting his critically ill father-in-law, several aides told him they thought he could conduct his first news conference the next day with only perfunctory reference to the crisis in Russia.

"Make a short statement, then say the situation is too delicate for further comment, that was the advice."

"But he didn't want to do that. He told us this was an issue he wanted to link himself to in a strong, positive, public way, not just through administration spokesmen. He wanted to make Russian reform his

cause as much as Boris Yeltsin's."

So that was what Mr. Clinton did, at this, his first full-dress news conference as president. It had been a long time in coming. But he has been answering questions in almost every setting imaginable in his first two months in office.

Tuesday, in the stagey East Room forum originally devised for Ronald Reagan, the president seemed loose and jolly, if understandably more guarded on the risky. The White House concedes that it has only

situation in Russia than in discussing other domestic limited power to help Mr. Yeltsin. As Mr. Clinton and foreign topics. and foreign topics.

Yet be was taking a bold approach on Russia for one so inexperienced. "We are not bystanders," he said. And at another

point: "I intend to go in there with an aggressive and quite specific plan for American partnership."

Like many other American presidents, Mr. Clinton

sought to make Russians seem like Americans, a dubious proposition at the best of times. Of Musco-

NEWS ANALYSIS

vite-in-the-street interviews on TV, he said: "They sound almost like our people might sound talking about some fight we were having here. They've been remarkably levelheaded about it, and I think we have to let it play out."

The difference, of course, is that Russia has no established institutions into which political animosities can be channeled. The potential for an explosion, in which the United States could be seriously hurt, is

But he told a friend last week that it would be better to try and fail, than to sit on his hands and allow his critics to accuse him of having passively lost Russia, as Harry S. Truman's enemies accused him of having

Between now and April 25, the date of Mr. Yeltsin's referendum, an aide said, "help will have to be symbolic." Mr. Clinton's comments were part of the symbolism, as will be the very fact of their meeting early next month.

As things now stand, Vancouver, British Columbia, remains the site because, as the Russians have suggested strongly in the last 24 hours, moving it would make Mr. Yeltsin look too weak.

Mr. Clinton is also reportedly preparing for a major effort to push Japan into a more cooperative position on the question of aid to Russia.

"They're going to have to drop their insistence on those islands," the aide added, alluding to Tokyo's demand that its long-standing territorial dispute with Moscow over four Kuril Islands be settled before it discusses major aid for Russia.

In the diplomatic maneuvering over the next few weeks and months, the administration would also like to win a commitment for further help from Germany. But the government of Chancellor Helmut Kohl has already spent heavily to help the Soviet Union and then Russia, with only limited results, and it faces huge bills in modernizing Eastern Germany.

The big question preoccupying American planners is how to get money past or around the government in Moscow and into the hands of people who will put it to good use, whether to alleviate economic distress or

With so few alternative channels open, and with the central bank's status unclear, no solutions are obvious, and selling aid to the American public will almost certainly require a convincing explanation of how it will reach worthy recipients rather than disappear into bureaucrats' pockets.

Mr. Clinton also faces some opposition from foreign policy specialists. Henry A. Kissinger warned him in a Washington Post essay to tread carefully. But he faces much more formidable resistance from a public that is weary of foreign adventures, skeptical about Russia and eager to use scarce resources to create jobs and improve health care at home.

Make Even Bigger Cuts, Greenspan Now Urges

By Steven Greenhouse New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - With congressional approval nearly clinched for President Bill Clinton's economic plan, Alan Greenspan, the Federal Reserve's chairman, called Wednesday for even deeper cuts in the budget deficit, saying he was worried that it would begin rising again late this decade.

Testifying before the Senate Fi-nance Committee, Mr. Greenspan said that the deficit would soar again after 1997 unless Congress cut more over the five years cov-ered by Mr. Clinton's plan and prepared to enact a new round of cuts after that

Mr. Greenspan had given strong and crucial support to Mr. Clinton's proposal shortly after it was unveiled in February, and on Wednesday he said he remained encouraged by it. But he went on to say that by itself it would not remove the structural forces that have caused the federal debt to balloon over the past decade.

Some Federal Reserve watchers always thought the Clinton plan

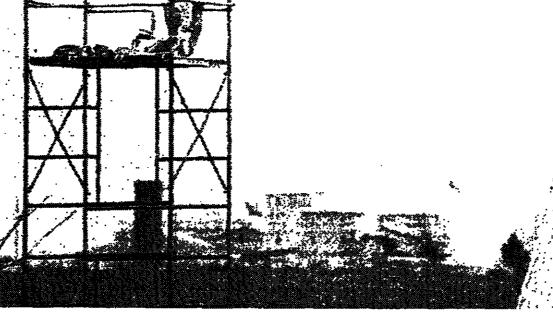
hurt the chances of Congress's avproving the first credible deficit reduction plan to come along in

But Wednesday, with the Clinton plan moving smoothly through Congress, Mr. Greenspan apparently saw a chance to nudge Congress and the president toward further deficit reduction.

He also sought to mend fences with conservatives who have lambasted him for praising Mr. Clinton's plan, which relies more on tax increases than spending cuts to reduce the deficit.

He said that merely reducing the deficit the next five years "without addressing the period thereafter is not going to have the type of permanent effects that I think we

■ Tax Plan Survives Attack The Senate on Wednesday rejected a Republican effort to kill Mr. Clinton's proposed tax in-crease on many Social Security recipients, as Democrats rebuffed the stiffest challenge yet to the president's economic plan. The Associsuggested that Mr. Greenspan had always thought the Clinton plan 52 to 47 to turn aside the Republi-



CATCHING RAYS IN WACO — A news photographer sunning himself Wednesday as he watched over the Branch Davidian cult's that he had not told Congress that in February because it would have piece of the deficit reduction plan:

From South Carolina, Lessons for Improving U.S. Schools

-SUMMERTON, South Carolina --- When Richard The lessons that Mr. Riley learned along the way are 1983, he saw an educational backwater. The state trailed nearly all others in test scores and money for schools. Rural towns like this one did not even have working microscopes in science classrooms.

It was the start of his second term. Within a year, mounting a campaign that offered toll-free education hot lines and educational town meetings, Mr. Riley pushed through changes hailed at the time as the nation's most wide-ranging education effort.

By spending more money on public schools, imposing higher standards and holding the schools responsi-ble for results, the law helped South Carolina post some of the biggest test score increases in the country. even if the state's scores still lag behind many others. "It brought South Carolina from the dark ages into

the light," said Jo Day, a first-grade teacher in Columbia, the capital,

monitoring South Carolina's education laws. "You feel it within a few seconds of the time you meet him. held question-and-answer sessions, set up toll-free

W. Riley, then governor, now U.S. secretary of education, first looked hard at South Carolina's schools in support to build coalinate to fight for education; shows how difficult, complex and slow a task that he d test for results: so money to help schools meet higher standards; ask progress. South Carolina still ranks low compared schools to develop comprehensive plans for change, and keep tinkering with the results.

Many of these principles are incorporated in the Clinton administration's first big education bill, which many states adopted in the mid-1980s. is expected to be unveiled next week.

The 60-year-old secretary's admirers expect him to do for American education what he did for South Carolina: apply his persuasive powers, his gift for winning allies, and his grit to a cause he cares deeply

"He has a bone-deep commitment," said Bill Youngblood, a lawyer in Charleston who heads a business education group charged by the state with

It affects you."

and his department will face. Despite considerable with the nation as a whole, and test scores have not improved in the last two years. This plateau suggests the limitations of the basic-skills, top-down approach

And time has also demonstrated other needs the law did not meet - ones that Mr. Riley and his aides say they will emphasize at the national level: teacher training, more extensive early childhood programs, flexibility for local schools, consolidating the mélange of social services for poor children in schools, and more emphasis on the sophisticated analytical skills that employers want.

numbers and deployed county coordinators to whip up enthusiasm for his proposed changes.

South Carolina's Education Improvement Act was

It raised the state sales tax by a penny on the dollar to pay for remedial and gifted-children classes, higher teachers' salaries, early childhood programs, and new basic-skills tests, including a high school graduation

Schools that improved scores and attendance got cash bonuses; the state intervened in school districts whose scores and other indicators dipped below set

In addition to raising test scores, South Carolina's education law and subsequent revisions fired public enthusiasm about education and created a coalition of politicians, business executives and educators that Mr. Riley's effort employed tactics like those Ross continues to push for improvement in the schools.

Compromise on Gay GIs Draws Fire on Both Sides

By Bill McAllister Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Supporters and opponents of President Bill Clinton's plan to lift the ban on homosexuals in the military quickly condemned the president after he said that he might agree to job restrictions on gay service personnel, contending that such a step would create serious morale problems.

Advocates of homosexual rights said barring gay people from combat and other military assignments would create a separate but unequal career path for them. Backers of the current ban objected that if a number of noncombat jobs were reserved for homosexuals, the chances for heterosexuals of ending up in riskier combat jobs would increase.

"This would not be compromise," said Thomas B. Stoddart, coordinator of the Campaign for Military Service, a coalition seeking an end to the ban on homosexuals in the armed services. "This would be capitulation to the

"All we're asking for is to be treated like everyone else," said a navy aviator, Tracy W. Thome, who is facing dismissal because he is

homosexual. He said the idea of job restrictions would prevent him from returning to flight duty with the attack jet squadron he had served in before declaring his homosexuality.

Supporters of the military's current ban warned that a compromise arrangement would still have a disastrous impact on military morale while leading to further complications. "This is not going to resolve the issue," said Charles S. Moskos, a military sociologist at Northwestern University.

The possibility that avowed homosexuals might be allowed to serve in the military but with restrictions was raised in a question to Mr. Clinton on Tuesday. The president responded that if the services can discriminate in accepting recruits, "then I would think you could make appropriate distinctions on duty assignments once they are in."

In response to a later question, Mr. Clinton said he would not decide whether to support restrictions until receiving a Defense Department report due July 15 on the proposed removal of the ban. "But I wouldn't rule that out, depending on what the grounds and the argu-

The Pentagon was directed in January to prepare the report after Mr. Clinton retreated from a plan to end the military ban by executive order. Instead, the president agreed to allow the military services to study the issue and await the outcome of hearings by the Senate Armed Services Committee. The hearings are scheduled to begin next week, but the Pentagon has been slow to start its study. Many in the military have made no secret of

their opposition to serving beside avowed homosexuals, saying the presence of gay person-nel particularly in the close quarters of army trenches or navy ships would offend heterosexual personnel and disrupt the efficiency of fighting forces. Permitting homosexuals in the military but keeping them out of the trenches and off ships is an option mentioned by some as a way of meeting the objection to an outright ban while taking into account concerns about maintaining troop morale.

A senior administration official, speaking after the news conference Tuesday, said the president still "thinks it's wrong to discriminate against people on the basis of what they say

Away From Politics

• The Supreme Court ruled, 6 to 3, that a ban by the city of Cincinnan on the distribution of free advertising publications from sidewalk racks violated the First Amendment.

cans have failed to take advantage of a federal program that pays some out-of-pocket medical expenses, in part due to complex appli-cation forms, Families USA, a health-care advocacy group, reported.

makes to get good ratings, but the magazine said U.S. automakers had narrowed the quality gap with Japan's automakers.

• A 1992 analysis of the home-movie film of John F. Kennedy's assassination supports the conclusion that a lone gunman killed the

John Hersey, Acclaimed Author of 'Hiroshima,' Dies at 78

By Richard Severo New York Times Service

federal government reported.

John Hersey, 78, the novelist and journalist whose book "Hiroshima" awakened Americans to the horrors of atomic warfare, died Wednesday in Key West, Florida. His novel, "A Bell for Adano." won a Pulitzer Prize for liction in

Mr. Hersey suffered a stroke a year ago, and also had cancer of the colon and liver, said his wife, Bar-

He emerged not only as a firstrate reporter but also as a storyteller who nurtured the idea that writers had to pursue a moral goal. He involved himself deeply in the is-

sues of his day. In public appearances and in work on special committees, he never hesitated to speak out on such issues as the Vietnam War, which he strongly opposed, or problems in American education, and on issues central to the craft of

directness of his style, his eye for print it in full Aug. 31, 1946, allowdetail and his ability to get to the ing it to consume nearly all the heart of any situation. But critics editorial space in the issue. suggested that his journalism showed in his novels.

The novel "A Bell for Adano" Sicily that was ravaged by World War II. The book used some experiences of Major Frank E. Toscani, for "The Wall," his novel about a U.S. Army officer who became Licata's military governor and learned from townspeople that their most pressing need was the last houses in the ghetto were return of their bell, which had been taken down by the enemy and melted for the war effort against the

Mr. Hersey's next big project was "Hiroshima," a major work of nonfiction that traces the lives of

Lewis Gannett, writing in The New York Herald Tribune, called "Hiroshima" "the best reporting" was inspired by events that oc- of the war and Time magazine curred in Licata, a small town in praised its restraint. The piece was the time his college days were over, ter the war he wrote more novels, developed into a book.

There was more praise in 1950 journalist. events in the Warsaw ghetto from November 1939, with the German occupation, to May 1943, when the

John Richard Hersey was born in Tientsin, China. His father, Roscoe, worked for the Young Men's Christian Association there. His mother, the former Grace Baird,

attending public schools there, he

was enrolled in the Hotchkiss Hersey suffered some injuries, was School in Lakeville, Connecticut, which he attended from 1927 to 1932. After that came Yale, from which he graduated in 1936, and his wrecked aircraft. then Clare College, Cambridge, By he was determined to become a

Returning to the United States and The War Lover (1959). He in May 1937, he learned that Sinalso kept alive his interests in clair Lewis needed a private secretary. Mr. Hersey thus became his summertime factotum. Later in 1937, he was hired by

its type, and I wanted more than anything to be connected with it," In 1939, Time sent Mr. Hersey to for Peace in Vietnam. John, who spent most of his first initial stages of World War II. His Polykarp Kusch, 82, recipient of

Time magazine. Time seemed to me to be the liveliest enterprise of

Before moving on to Sicily, Mr.

notes floating in the water outside During the years immediately afsuch as "The Marmot Drive" (1953), "A Single Pebble" (1956)

things that had nothing to do with his books. He joined a number of local and national educational organizations and took a post at Yale University in 1965. He became an early opponent of

nam War, and in 1965 he was a

writing, including censorship, government intimidation of writers and copyright protection.

Mr. Hersey won praise for the writer as a three-part series for the writer as a three-part series for the writer as a three-part series for 10 years in China, spoke Chinese first book, "Men on Bataan," appeared in 1942, and the next year contributions to knowledge of the peared in 1942, and the next year contributions to knowledge of the wrote "Into the Valley," a novel atom, died Saturday in Dallas. He about a skirmish on Guadalcanal. had suffered a series of strokes and had been ill for several months. He determined the magnetic moment of the electron, for which he shared involved in a few plane crashes, a Nobel prize with another physicist at Columbia University, Wiland, on one occasion, found his liam E. Lamb, in 1955.

> Robert Crichton, 68, author of the best-sellers "The Great Impostor" and "The Secret of Santa Vittoria," both of which became movies, died of heart failure in New Rochelle, New York.

William A. Dyer Jr., 90, president of Indianapolis Newspapers Inc., the parent company of The Indianapolis Star and The Indianapolis News, died Sunday in Indi-American involvement in the Viet-

Louis J. Jenn, 77, founder of Jenn-Air Corp., a pioneer in the design of kitchen ranges, died March 18 in Indianapolis,

Nearty 3 million low-income senior citizens and disabled Ameri-

 Japanese cars remained way out front in a reliability survey by the magazine Consumer Reports, with Saturn one of the few American

• Rupert Murdoch has called Governor Mario M. Cuomo of New York and at least two U.S. senators to see if he would have political support for a waiver of Federal Communications Commission regulations to allow him to buy back The New York Post.

president, a report by Dr. John K. Lattimer, the first nongovernment investigator to examine the autopsy file, says.

• Governor Guy Hunt of Alabama had 12 theft charges against him dismissed in a case involving charges of personal use of \$200,000 in campaign funds, but he still faces trial in April on an ethics charge.

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Herald Eribune Cribune

Help Russians to Hope

It is a faintly encouraging sign in Mos-cow's crisis of authority that each side wishes to be seen as operating under the law. Unfortunately, the legitimacy of the law itself is at issue. The constitution under which Boris Yelusin's foes would impeach him is, with cause, disdained by his supporters as a tainted Soviet-era product. This is what makes the constitutional court's ruling on Tuesday that Mr. Yeltsin had acted illegally a step toward further confrontation, not away from it. The crucial question remains whether the test will move from the political sphere to the sphere of

unrest, chaos and possibly armed conflict.

President Bill Clinton sought to deal with this question on Tuesday by underlining his support for peaceful and democratic means. It would be wild for him even to hint that President Yeltsin should invoke force - although in normal lawrespecting democratic circumstances a chief executive has a duty to uphold the integrity of the state. But it is right for him to keep pointing out the damage that would be done to American interests by reversal of Russia's democratic and free market quest and by remiliarization or repolarization of Russian-American affairs.

Mr. Yeltsin would make the Russian people the ultimate political arbiter; he means to consult them in a referendum on April 25. No doubt this procedure lends itself to populist abuse, but it meets the standards of representative democracy. The people have far greater authority than any parliamentarians chosen under the Brezhnev constitution. But the risk is that they will vote not on democracy but on the quality of personal and national life they have experienced with Mr. Yeltsin as president. He is vulnerable to a flood of citizen grievances.

This is what makes it necessary for Mr. Clinton and others to go beyond symbolic politics into the concrete realm of foreign aid. Yes, Mr. Yeltsin speaks for "reform, but reform has been irregularly conceived and administered. Mr. Clinton means to show up at their April 3-4 summit - wherever it is — with "an aggressive and quite specific plan for American partnership." It must be worked out in awareness of the sensitivities of troubled Russians and their anxious neighbors alike. It must also offer an incentive, not a substitute, for effective reform, and it must promise to make a difference soon in people's lives.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

Prime Time Next Time

Leaving his windbreaker in the closet, Bill Clinton wore a crisp suit, striped tie and polished shoes on Tuesday to the first news conference of his presidency. He not only "survived" the encounter, in the words of one television anchor, but did so without serious damage. This suggests that he might face the press again someday, assuming that he can overcome his advisers' preference for tightly controlled settings far from the dreaded Washington press corps and their habit of asking tougher questions than adoring 9-year-olds do.

Until now, one of the glibbest occupants of the Oval Office since John Kennedy has stiffed the press in favor of one-way radio addresses and the electronic town hall, which has to be a media planner's gift from Heaven. Both enable him to serve the high democratic ideal of talking directly to the people. including well rehearsed children, while

avoiding questions from the resident press. There is nothing wrong with the Cousin Bill approach; and there is much to be gained by hurdling the Beltway to talk to the folks who sent him there in the first place. Still, televised press conferences have their uses, especially at a time when the administration is being criticized, albeit less vigorously than it deserves, for conducting health care talks in secret. Nobody has hit

on a better way than through the press for the public to question its chief executive. Although rarely models of elevated discourse (ask Richard Nixon), press conferences shed light on policy, increase the accountability of the president and the

press, and give him a chance to show that he, not his handlers, runs the show. In that regard, Mr. Clinton did all right on. Tuesday. Apart from the squishy suggestion that he might allow the military some leeway on the deployment of homosexual soldiers, he spoke crisply and in whole sentences on matters ranging from the Supreme Court to the spotted owl. He sounded only one note of exasperation, when asked for the third time whether he meant it the first two times when he said he supported Boris Yeltsin.

"Let's do this again," said someone at the end. And why not? At the present rate, Mr. Clinton is on course to match the dubious record set by the Great Communicator himself, Ronald Reagan, who held a mere 0.5 news conferences per month. Even George Bush, loopy syntax and all, took the podium 2.9 times per month. That is a standard to which Mr. Clinton might reasonably aspire. And the next outing should be at 9 P.M., now that his advisers can be

Getting Away With It?

Commit atrocities on a large enough scale and you can get away with it, on the argument that full accountability would destabilize the political order.

That is the callous conclusion invited by El Salvador's sweeping amnesty law, promotedby President Alfredo Cristiani and hurriedly passed last weekend by a National Assembly controlled by his pro-military party. This unseemly rush to protect the guilty affronts the United Nations-sponsored peace process, international human rights law and the memory of El Salvador's victims.

President Cristiani can still impose administrative rather than judicial penalties. But given his kid gloves approach to military and guerrilla murderers so far, he probably will not do so unless he is pressed by the outside world.

El Salvador's 12-year civil war left more than 75,000 dead and a million displaced, in a country of just 5 million. The vast majority of victims were civilians. The Truth Commission set up as part of the United Nations peace process investigated 25,000 cases, interviewing 2,000 witnesses. Its report names those responsible, directly or indirectly, for some of the most heinous crimes, like the 1980 murder of Archbishop Oscar Romero by rightists, the 1981 massa-cre of peasants in El Mozote and the 1989 murder of six Jesuit priests, both by the military, and the 1985 assassination campaign against local mayors by the guerrillas.

-practical politics, since no democratic culture can be built where citizens live in terror of armed forces that hold themselves above all law. But in cases like El Salvador, where criminality was so pervasive and civil institutions remain so weak, practical politics also argues for pursuing symbolic, not total, ac-countability. In chain-of-command systems like the government and guerrilla armies, senior officers bear ultimate responsibility for the deeds of units they command.

That is an argument for limiting the num-ber of trials to those for a few higher-ups. But the Truth Commission endorsed an even more cautious approach: administrative removal of human rights violators from mili-tary or civilian office and a 10-year ban on their future political candidacies, a less risky course than protracted criminal trials.

As bad as it is, the amnesty law does not preclude imposing such penalties at a later date. But the unseemly rush to pardon is

hardly an encouraging sign. The United States and other aid-giving countries can stiffen the Cristiani government's spine. The Clinton administration has already held up \$11 million of aid until El Salvador institutes the UN recommendations. If necessary, that financial pres-sure can be increased. Given the role that the Reagan and Bush administrations played in funneling money to the Salvadoran military and concealing what it knew about responsibility for these crimes,

Washington cannot just walk away. -- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

sponsible for punishing such crimes. So does A Tale of 10,000 Ties

A recently deceased corporate executive in Pittsburgh left behind a collection of some 10,000 neckties. He had worn hardly any of them. Until he died (he was in his 70s) he was almost always seen in the same

International law holds governments re-

tie, a blue one with food stains. He apparently went nearly every day to one or several of the half-dozen clothing stores he frequented and bought ties of many types. "He knew what he was looking for," said one of the store owners.

To many American men this sort of behavior is, while not exactly normal, at least understandable. The impulse to acquire colorful, attention-getting ties is strong in men, neckties being about the only accepted outlet for tendencies toward flamboyant male display. On the other hand, the tie is also the only item of apparel that can be freely ridiculed by one's friends and associates. On such occasions the wearer is expected to join in the general hilarity even though deep

down he probably considers his neckwear to be a truly beautiful and expressive accessory.

Many a man has spent more than he should on some tie, only to have second thoughts about subjecting it to the judgment of his peers, who will undoubtedly consider it too bright, too expensive, too many horses and beagles on it. He may take it out occasionally and wonder how it would look with a smoking jacket - although, being an American male he also wouldn't be caught dead in a smoking jacket, and may even have

a provision in his will to that effect. That is likely what happened on a grand scale with the late corporate executive in Pittsburgh. His name has not been disclosed, but his tie collection has been acquired by a clothing merchant who was owed a lot of money for neckties. The ties are being sold at auction — the last occasion, we'd guess, on which most of them will be seen in public.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

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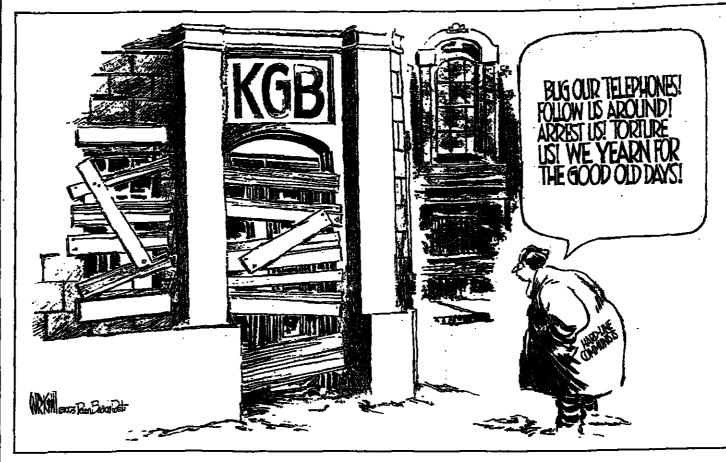
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OPINION



The Loss of Two-Parent Families Damages Society

WASHINGTON — In a week when the future of Russia is hanging in the balance, it may seem frivolous to write about anything else. But the topic of this column is not frivolous. It is the American family, whose condition, according to three reports that appeared within

days of each other, is alarming. William J. Bennett, the always provocative former secretary of education and drug czar, now working at the Hudson Institute, introduced an "Index of Leading Cultural Indicators" at a Heritage Foundation press confer-ence. The 19 indicators, he said, show that "over the last three decades we have experienced substantial social regression," particularly in matters relat-ed to families and children.

Since 1960, he reported, "there has been a 560 percent increase in violent crime; more than a 400 percent increase in illegitimate births; a quadrupling of divorce rates; a tripling of the percentage of children living in single-parent homes; more than a 200 percent increase in the teenage suicide rate; and a drop of almost 80 points in the SAT [pre-college scho-

lastic aptitude test] scores."

No sooner had that bleak message been absorbed than I picked up the latest issue of the Aspen Institute Quarterly, devoted to children and families. David Gergen, the estimable editor-at-large of U.S. News & World Report, wrote the introductory essay for a volume based on papers prepared for an Aspen "domestic strategy group," co-chaired by the conservative nett and a l Bradley of New Jersey.

According to Mr. Gergen, an Aspen seminar last summer brought together a variety of experts, among them both strong advocates and sharp critics of past government wel-fare programs, and found "interesting convergences" of views; no unanimity, but "more common ground here than is often supposed."

The main points of agreement are that "our children are in worse shape than generally thought," and that they have been victimized by cultural trends (particularly the rise in divorce and illegitimacy), the abandonment of traditional values and the worsening economic conditions of many

poor and middle-class parents. Whatever their particular agenda, Mr. Gergen said, the participants agreed that "the best anti-poverty program for children is a stable, intact family." The person whose words Mr. Gergen was quoting is William A. Galston, a University of Maryland political analyst who has been brought onto the White House staff by President Clinton specifically to work on family policy. In his essay, Mr. Galston acknowBy David S. Broder

ledges the relevance of both economic and cultural factors. He says that "the two most important forces af-fecting children for the worse in the past generation have been declining economic prospects for young, poorly educated male workers and the accelerated movement toward singleparent households."

Reflecting on what government can and cannot do, Mr. Galston says: "Returning to a higher-wage, higher-productivity growth track is not just an issue for the American economy, but for America's children and families as well. Reversing the trends of the past generation toward non-marriage and divorce poses even more complex challenges, but I am pessimis-tic that we can do more than scratch the surface of our social ills without real movement in that direction."

The policy debate is not new. Rival advocacy groups such as the liberal Children's Defense Fund and the conservative Family Research Council have been arguing for their favor-ite policies for years. But it is signifi-cant, I think, that conservatives now embrace some government economic policies, like the earned income tax credit or higher personal exemptions for dependents, while liberals now acknowledge the centrality of values like family stability, personal respon-

sibility and work. That is why the third of the week's reports is so significant. In last year's campaign, what could have been an important debate on family policy took a disastrous turn when a speech writer for Dan Quayle inserted into a serious and sensible speech on that subject a paragraph criticizing the

television character Murphy Brown for her single motherhood. The press went crazy, and thereafter any real discussion was buried in hoo-haws over Mr. Quayle and Murphy Brown.

Now, Atlantic magazine has taken almost half its April issue to bring the topic back into serious public debate, in an article by Barbara Dafoe Whitehead summarizing much of the current research. But the real value is its cover. which will be seen on newsstands by millions of nonsubscribers.

In billboard size type, it says: "Dan Quayle was right. After decades of public dispute about so-called family diversity, the evidence from social sci-ence research is coming in: The disso-lution of two-parent families, though it may benefit the adults involved, is harmful to many children, and dramatically undermines our society." That is the point.

The Washington Post.

Your Zealots Are Bad for Your Cause

N EW YORK — Someone looking out for the sorry state of my soul sent me "The Spirit of Jezebel, a religious tract originating with a pastor in Texas that takes a kind of seamless-garment approach to America's problems. It's all women's fault.

Equal opportunity, the wearing of slacks, women in the military and on the bench, seminism, even bobbed hair — all have contributed to the The solution is clear: "Women were

never made to be in the work force outside the home, but to marry, bear children, and guide the house. The young women are not exhorted to become professional business women, to he some man's hoss or submit themselves to another head, but are under the father's authority until marriage, when the husband becomes her only head and authority and her provider. To say that if this pamphlet had been written about the proper subservient role of black Americans it would be the most flagrant form of racism is to state the obvious. To say that it inveighs against legal abortion states the obvious as well.

But the obvious has now become news, ever since Dr. David Gunn was shot in the back outside a Florida abortion clinic. The assailant was a protester so committed to the wellbeing of women and children that his wife once charged in court docu-ments that he had been violent with

her and their two young daughters. The man leading the protests at the clinic where Dr. Gunn was killed was a former Ku Klux Klan member who once broke into a clinic and slammed By Anna Quindlen

an administrator into the wall. None of this came as much of a surprise to anyone following the course of the anti-abortion movement in America.

For what the murder illustrates has been obvious for some time: The autiabortion movement is being steered largely by its right wing, by the reacretributory rhetoric, their harassment of patients and their "wanted" posters for doctors that contain everything except the line "Dead Or Alive," the zealots have created an atmosphere at dozens of clinics across the country in which an act like the murder of Dr.

Gum was the obvious next step. Like the author of the Jezebel tract, those who have hijacked the antiabortion movement from its more moderate players come with an agenda that goes far beyond ending a pregnancy. Anti-abortion hot lines now include information on how to protest against homosexuals in the military and sex education in the schools. Judie Brown of the Ameri-can Life League will inform you that the IUD is an abortifacient, and Raudall Terry of Operation Rescue says that women belong at home.

"He should be glad he was not killed the same way that he has killed other people, which is limb by limb," said one anti-abortion advocate of Dr. Gum's murder, her compassion extending only in utero. "If we really believe they're child killers, it may be justified," said a former police officer anti-abortion commando, jamming clinic phone lines and picketing doctors at their homes.

I know that there are others,

of a Texas anti-abortion organization reviled the shooting of Dr. Ginn: "You don't win a moral war through force or coercion or intimidation. You win through reason." But those who talk in a heartfelt way of abortion as the taking of life are being overwhelmed by the zealotry of those who consider criminalizing abortion the first step toward eliminating the ascendancy of the offending Jezebel.

legal abortion to oppose this zealotry. It is time for those who are opposed to abortion and who shrink from putting bloody pictures in the mail, noxious acid through the clinic keyhole or a bullet in a good man's back to speak out, too. Those whose ethos is a seamless garment of respect for life, not one of subjugation and control, must speak loudly if their cause is to have any credence.

The New York Times.

thoughtful and empathetic. I have listened to the voices of Helen Al-vare, the intelligent and articulate woman who speaks on this subject for the American Catholic bishops, and Nat Hentoff, the friend of the First Amendment who tweaks the synonymous with fundamentalist Christianity by describing himself as a Jewish atheist.

I was heartened when the president For years they have talked about valuing life when what they really value is a way of life long gone.

It is not only time for advocates of

been no rejection of socialism in this election. There is no "socialism" to reject. There no longer is a distinctive Socialist program for industry and

Economists of the Macro Sort Don't Do Much Good

Economists are not totally useless

Those who work on the economics of

individual markets, an area known as

microeconomics or applied price the-

ory, are often quite successful in sug-

ample, have developed real insights

into why private markets fail to deal

with pollution, and about how the resulting problems can be eased.

Health economists know that the

medical system performs badly in

part because consumers cannot eval-

uate their need for a procedure that a

doctor has a financial interest in pro-

viding, and because a third party, an

insurance company, is paying the bill. They also have some insights as to

how to make the system work better

- although their suggestions tend to

be expensive and/or involve the gov-

ernment in regulating what has his-

But macroeconomics, which deals

with business cycles and other as-

pects of the entire national economy,

is a mess. This is unfortunate, since

torically been a private market.

Environmental economists, for ex-

gesting how things can be improved

cases are being pursued.

WASHINGTON — Are econo-W mists good for the economy? A survey of the Nobel prize winners in economics - presumably the best in the business - suggests not.

Thirty-two economists have received the Nobel prize since it was instituted in 1969. Seventy-eight percent of winners have come from two countries - the United States, with 20 laureates, and Britain, with five — that have had relatively poor economic performance in recent decades.

From 1965 to 1990, real per capita output in America and Britain grew by 1.8 percent per year, compared to 3.3 percent for the other major industrialized countries. Both countries have had low savings and investment rates and slow labor productivity growth during much of the post-World War II era. In America, real hourly wage rates for unskilled workers have actually declined by more than 10 percent since 1973. America's glut of wonderful economists does not appear to have accomplished much for millions of Americans.

There have been no Nobel prizes for economists from Germany or Japan, where economic performance has been particularly strong. Nor have there been prizes for the economists of the fast-growing Asian "tigers" such as Taiwan, South Korea and Singapore.

Among the countries that have not won Nobel prizes, Israel and India have strong academic traditions in economics. Both have had more than their share of economic troubles. Two explanations are possible for this inverse relationship between economists and economic performance. First, it might be argued that aca-

demic economics has become little

more than fancy quackery. For the first century and a half after Adam

Smith, economists dealt with practi-

By Robert M. Dunn Jr.

cal questions in a straightforward or financial losses over which court and useful manner. But in recent decades suspicion has mounted that their product is irrelevant nonsense whose main purpose is to confuse governments and the public.

The prime example of such quack-ery was the Laffer Curve, invented by the economist Arthur Laffer. Purporting to show that cutting taxes would increase government revenues. the curve was used to rationalize the budget-busting tax cuts in 1981.

Another example is the dubious notion of the Harvard economist Robert Barro that budget deficits do not matter much because people are so rational and foresighted that they increase their savings rates by enough to pay the later taxes to cover the deficit. In fact, during the 1980s, when federal deficits exploded, U.S. private savings rates sank to historic ows, meaning that the deficits were very harmful to the U.S. economy.

The second and more interesting argument is that it is in precisely those countries with troubled economies that students are most attracted to economics, in part because their governments are willing to spend money on research in the field.

Economists also seem to prosper in the same societies that reward lawvers - that is, where there are lots of disagreements over who ought to get what, and how they are going to get it. These are also societies that often have troubled economies - in part because a lot of time and resources are spent lighting over how to divide the pie, time that could otherwise be used to make the pie bigger. Indeed in recent years economists

have increasingly been employed by lawyers to estimate the value of assets

the typical citizen is interested in the macroeconomy. As a result, the failures of the macroeconomists tend to reflect on the entire profession. The macroeconomy is not something you can go out and observe directly to see how it behaves, so macroeconomists are especially fond

of models. Unfortunately, these models are often based on unrealistic assumptions. Thus even short-term predictions are frequently wrong.
Fortunately for the theorists, as the noted economist Albert Hirschman once said, in economics "a model is

never defeated by facts, no matter

how damaging, but only by another model." This sometimes leaves gov-ernments with little alternative to basing policies on theories that fly in the face of experience, until better theories are developed.

As a last resort, they might want to

look around and see what is actually happening. But that will never win you a Nobel prize.

The writer is an economics profes-sor at George Washington University. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

ty and its consequences. International Herald Tribune. C Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1893: A Snarling Storm NEW YORK - One of the most

serious storms which has visited the Middle-West for some years com-menced on Wednesday [March 22] menced on Wednesday [March 22] and is still raging. The damage done in Indianapolis is estimated at \$100,000. Telegraphic communication is interrupted throughout various States. The Mississippi Valley also was swept yesterday [March 23] by a terrific cyclone. The towns of Tunica and Cleveland have almost been destroyed and serious loss of been destroyed, and serious loss of life at the former is feared.

1918: Business as Usual

PARIS - The French Government has decided that the daily life of Paris shall not cease during the bombardments by the long-range gun. On the other hand, the population will be warned in future by the beating of drums and the blowing of whistles by policemen. For the duration of the bombardment the public services will

continue to operate normally, and trains, Metros, trains, etc., will not stop running. This gun warning (Alerte No. 3) will be an intimation to the public not to gather in crowds in the thoroughfares.

1943: Bigger Bombers

LONDON - From our New York edition:] New types of bigger, faster and better-defended American bombers, able to carry three or four times the present bomb load of the Flying Fortresses and Liberators, will be used by the United States Army Air Forces to bomb Germany and Nazi-occupied Europe by night as well as by day this summer, Major General Ira C. Eaker, commander of the 8th Air Force, said today [March 24] in an interview at his headquar-ters. The "experimental stage" of American air operations in Europe is over, he said, and "the next step is so build up our air force to operate on a scale of full partnership with the

TANICAD.

The French

Rejected

Joblessness

By William I-faff

PARIS — The predicted oblitera-tion of the French Socialist Party in Sunday's first-round parliamenta-ry vote has been seen by some as

confirmation of the death of social-

ism. This does not follow. The con-

servative parties will take power after

Sunday's second-round election feel-

ing serious anxiety about governing under the deadline of a 1995 presi-

dential vote. It is by no means certain that when the time comes to elect a successor to François Mitterrand

Today's French Socialist Party is

organizationally and morally in wreckage. Out of this process, howev-

er, will eventually come some new movement on the left, and it will

stand for more or less the same things Mr. Mitterrand's Socialists have tried to stand for with more or less success.

The Socialists came to power 12

years ago on a program of nationaliza-

tions, and took banks, insurance com-panies and big industries into public ownership. Two years later they halted the nationalizations, and have since

joined their conservative opponents in

selling off the shares of state-owned companies — in part because the standhas increasingly needed the cash.

Nationalized companies are not

necessarily less efficient than private

ones. The essential question is one of

management, not ownership. But ne-

ther are state-owned companies auto-

matically more socially minded than

private ones. As they compete in an international economy, both are driv-

en to function in the same ways. Cer-

tainly this is the case in countries like

France, where private enterprise has

imposed upon it, and accepts, fairly

strict norms of social responsibility.

now means more or less what liberal-

ism has meant in the United States, a general inclination of government to

ward social intervention and assump

tion of responsibility for the well-

being of the citizenry. There are

conflicts between left and right on so-

called cultural issues, but none of

those in Europe carries the emotional

charge of the race, abortion and ho-

mosexual issues in the United States.

The specific reason usually cited for

the French Socialists' defeat is practi-

cal, not ideological. The Socialist gov-ernment failed to create jobs. Unem-

ployment went over 3 million just

before this election. The voters seem to

have held the Socialists guilty of intervening too little in the economy, or not

well enough. They now expect the con-servatives to do better.

The conservative parties are equally unideological. In France they cam-

paigned in the last parliamentary elec-

tion, in 1986, on slogans of market liberation and deregulation borrowed

from Ronald Reagan and Margaret Thatcher. None of that was heard this

time. The near bankruptcy in which the Reagan and Bush administrations

left the U.S. government, and the havoc wrought in American and But-

ish industry (and society) by unregu-

lated market forces, mean that Rea-

ganism-Thatcherism has become a

handicap rather than an asset for

The conservatives in France, who

are by no means united, have cam-

paigned mainly by saying that they

would manage things better, end the

scandals, improve the economy. They promise to support small business to

create new jobs, lower taxes on indus-

try (even though the public deficit is unprecedentedly high), reduce public

spending create new training programs for the young and the unem-

ployed. It is more or less Bill Clin-

ists' program. They probably will

themselves make much the same

promises campaigning in the next

election. What other program is there? That is why I say that there has

All of the European countries ex-cept Britain are following the centrist

policies of the "social market econo-

my" or "social capitalism," where in-

dustry is left to the private sector,

although with more interventionist

government support than in the Unit-

ed States, and with the government attempting to supply a high level of welfare and social services. Party dif-

ferences have become variations on

the same theme. Under President Clinton, even the United States is

enemy everywhere is not an ideology

but recession, joblessness and pover-

headed in the same direction. The thr

the modern economy.

It could even have been the Social-

ton's or Ross Perot's program.

conservatives elsewhere.

"Socialism" in Western Europe

victor will be a conservative.

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By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — In London's Putney Vale Cemetery, eight miles south of Marx's grave in Highgate Cemetery, rest the remains of Alexander Kerensky, who might have spared Russia a 70-year secession from civilization. Boris Yeltsin seems to understand the moral of Mr. Kerensky's failure.

In July 1917, at a moment of extreme fluidity in the dissolution of the old regime, Alexander Kerensky became Russia's prime minister. Perhaps he would have been brushed aside anyway, but his cantious centrism, his insufficient radicalism, doomed him. He wild not remove Russia from the war of coldly multiply property owners by redistributing land. In a matter of months, Bolsheviks, manipulating "workers' councils" pretending to be a legitimate legislative authority, deposed him, using democratic rhetoric

to advance totalitarian designs.

Mr. Kerensky spent 53 years in exile.

Mr. Yeltsin's decision to appeal past today's ersatz legislature (concocted by the dying Communist regime) to the people shows that he will not go quietly along Mr. Kerensky's path.

It is not surprising that the sudden collapse of an empire and a secular reli-gion has resulted in chaos, or that the old ruling class of Communists is tenaciously trying to use the new parliamen-lary forms to regain domination. But time - if Mr. Yeltsin with Western help can buy enough of it - is working against the old guard, for two reasons.

One is actuarial: The old guard is old.

The other is that Mr. Yeltsin and the resurgent Russian people are creating intractable facts.

Every day brings a thickening of civil society, those private institutions of consensual association and empowerment that enable society to flourish independent of, and if necessary in opposition to, the state. James Billington, the librarian of Congress and a specialist in Russian history, notes that in the Orthodox and other churches, parishes are multiplying more rapidly than priests han be found to administer them. Furthermore, there is under way the largest liquidation sale in history.

In 1992 more than 46,815 stores and other state entities were privatized. Mr. Yeltsin aims to sell 8,000 more per month. If the program is not derailed, by the end of the year 150,000 state proper- 25 percent of all state assets will have been sold. Business Week reports that more than 40 percent of all Russians already are working full or part time in the burgeoning private sec-tor. This is the Second Russian Revolution - a Lockean Revolution, at last.

If Russia is to have a democratic order in a consensual society, it must use John Locke to erase Marx's legacy. Locke, the most important intellectual progenitor of the American Revolution, held that propcity rights exist prior to government, to Which people submit to secure their propcaty. And property is to be understood capaciously as "lives, liberties and estates" because property is indispensable to individual independence and security. Private property is the foundation of a

right to privacy generally.

Some of Mr. Yeltsin's opponents are crypto-fascists, totalitatian opponents of any sphere of privacy. And in January in Washington a Yeltsin adviser warned that if fascism comes to Russia, it will not be a mild form — not Franco's or even Mussolini's --- but National Social-

ism, complete with "ethnic cleansing."
Mr. Billington believes that Russia faces a choice of two identities. One is authorisarian nationalism glorifying the state and military, and imposing order from the top down. The other is market-oriented democracy that builds participatory and consensual institutions from the bottom up.

Extreme nationalists want Russia to play a role regarding the former Soviet republics comparable to Serbia's role regarding the remnants of Yugoslavia. They would adopt a "Chinese model" of openness to the international economy combined with internal repression.

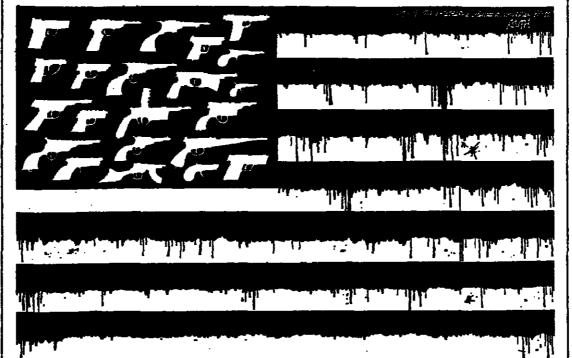
For the United States, says Mr. Billington, the stakes are enormous. The entrepreneurial maritime powers — first England, then the United States have always tried to prevent anthoritarians from dominating Eurasia and re-ducing democratic societies on the Eurasian periphery to vassalage. If Russia becomes locked in nationalist conflict with the other parts of its former empire, the former Muslim republics may become similarly radicalized for selfprotection. This could tip the Middle East's balance toward the Iranian rather than the Turkish model.

Mr. Billington believes that even Germany, balanced uneasily between East and West, could be pulled away from its postwar democratic identity, toward a Enrasian pattern of autocracy. If so, the United States might become a margina-

lized, merely regional power.

Mr. Yeltsin's decision to dash, by means of extraconstitutional decrees and a referendum, toward completion of the anti-socialist revolution has coincided with a crushing electoral repudiation of Europe's last unrepentant socialist party. This repudiation occurred Sunday in France, that nation of perpetual political ferment, where Roussean and the French Revolution infected modern politics with utopianism, and Fourier and Saint-Simon gave that delusion a socialist cast.

Today, to shake off the dead hand of all that, Mr. Yeltsin is listening, as it were, to Locke, a father of American liberty. Boris Yeltsin's fight is ours. Washington Post Writers Group.



Guns: Stop the Carnage, Ban the Damn Things

By Molly Ivins

AUSTIN, Texas — Guns. Everywhere guns. But let me first point out that I am not anti-gun. I'm proknife. Consider the merits of the knife. You have to catch up with someone to stab him. A general substitution of knives for guns would promote physical fitness.

MEANWHILE

Pius, knives don't ricochet. And few people are killed while cleaning knives.

I support the Second Amendment: "A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed." But 14-year-old boys are not part of a well-regulated militia. Members of wacky religious cults are not part of a well-regulated militia. Permitting unregulated citizens to have guns is destroying the security of this free state.

I am intrigued by the arguments of

was more a tribute to friendship than a

PHILIPPE ROCHEFORT.

contribution to journalism.

Choice, Pro and Anti

those who claim to follow the judicial doctrine of original intent. How do they know it was Thomas Jefferson's dearest wish that teenage drug dealers should cruise the nation's cities perforating their fellow citizens with assault rifles? The reasons for keeping guns away

from everyone but members of well-regulated militias get clearer by the day. An often-used comparison is that of the automobile, another lethal object regularly used to wreak great carnage. Society is full of people who have not got enough sense to use an automobile properly. But we haven't outlawed cars.

We do, however, license them and their owners, restrict their use to presumably sane and sober adults and keep track of who sells them to whom. At a minimum, we should do the same with guns.

There is no rational argument for guns in American society. This is no longer a frontier nation in which people hunt to eat. It is a crowded, overwhelmingly urban country in which letting people have access to guns is a continu-ing disaster. Those who want guns whether for target shooting or hunting — should be subject to the same restric-tions placed on gun owners in Britain, a nation in which liberty has survived nicely without an armed populace.

The argument that "guns don't kill people" is nonsense. Think of how many family arguments end in murder because Regarding "A Woman's Right Prethere was a gun in the house. Did the gun vails" (Letters, March 9) from C. A. kill someone? No. If there had been no gun, no one would have died - at least not without a good footrace first. Guns do kill. Unlike cars, that is all they do. There is a danger in employing the language of human rights in the service of abortion activism. It hides the fact

In his thriller "Jurassic Park," Michael Crichton points out that power without discipline is making society a wreck. By the time someone becomes a martial arts master - literally able to kill with his bare hands - that person has undergone years of training and discipline. But any fool can pick up a gun

vel 90,

58-275

and kill with it.

"A well-regulated militia" surely implies long training and discipline. That is the least that should be required of those who are permitted to have guns, because a gun is literally the power to kill. I used to enjoy taunting my gun-nut friends about their psychosexual hangups always in a spirit of good cheer, you understand. But letting the noisy minority in the National Rifle Association force us to allow this carnage to continue is just plain insane.

I do think gun nuts have a power hangup. I don't know what is missing in their psyches that they need to feel they have the power to kill. But no sane society would allow this to continue. Ban the damn things. Ban them all. You want protection? Get a dog.

The writer is a columnist for the Fort

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Inside Germany

What is so disturbing about the recent voting in the German state of Hesse is not that the far right scored nearly 10 percent, but that this came as a surprise to so many people. Why did it? Weren't the 2,000 violent acts against foreigners

in Germany sufficient warning?

Did those hundreds of thousands marching to protest such violence think that by lighting candles, hatred would be overcome? Did they think that wearing the slogan "My Friend Is a Foreigner on soccer uniforms would stem bigotry? Singing "We Shall Overcome" hardly turned the tide against racial hatred and violence in America.

There are racists and bigots in America, but we don't call them "Neo-Bigots" of "Neo-Racists" - they're racists and bigots. The people who advocate and practice violence against foreigners in Germany are not "Neo-Anything," they are Nazis. And there is nothing new about Nazism in Germany. Desecration of Jewish cemeteries is not new, violence against foreigners is not new, hatred and arrogance are not new. They are only now rising to the surface again, to the extent that people are finally taking notice. There is a cancer in Germany, but it is

not new. It's only now becoming dangerously malignant. It will do no good to cover it with a Band-Aid, or point to another stricken soul and say he suffers too. The only way to treat the disease is to admit that it is there, and then start

What is needed is for people to look around them, beyond the obvious signs
— the murders and beatings — to the everyday examples of hatred and bigotry, the little unkindnesses, the denials. the finger-pointing. What it will take is for everyone to open their eyes and look about them, and even more importantly, to look within themselves.

MICHAEL PETERSON. Weiterstadt, Germany.

From Tragedy, Hope In Bosnia, thousands of babies conceived by rape will be born this year. Most will be rejected by their mothers and their communities. They are

doomed to miserable lives.

Elsewhere, thousands of childless couples are desperately trying to adopt. If the two groups could somehow be brought together, it would do little for the raped mothers, but it would change hellish lives into beautiful ones for the children, and for their adoptive parents. ALBERT REISS. Le Chesnay, France.

Burma Can Be Pressed

In response to the report "Nobelists Call for Sanctions on Burma" (Feb. 20): Remember the sanctions against South Africa. Although they were not necessarily carried out perfectly, they forced the white minority regime to repeal apartheid laws and to negotiate for a future nonracial South Africa even if

many obstacles remain. Next is Burma, whose military junta has been totally neglecting democracy. Comprehensive sanctions are the best way to remove the cancer.

IWAKAWA YASUHISA.

The Pope Is No Help

Anthony Lews's warning. "Where Will We Put the Next Three Billion?" (Opinion, Feb. 20), accords with a recent statement by the eminent French hu-manitarian Leon Schwarzenberg that the Pope's condemnation of birth control amounts to "nonassistance to a person in danger — a punishable of-fense in France. One wonders how many of your readers would agree that the Pope could usefully be replaced by someone with a less irresponsible attitude toward Planet Earth.

NESTA COMBER.

No, Taiwan Is Not China

Regarding "Taiwan Is China" (Letters, March 5) from Chih-Chien Hsu: Taiwan is not China. The people of Taiwan feel natural affinity with China and Chinese culture, but they do not wish to be under Chinese rule. The two countries should live and let live, like brothers, closely related and friendly but living in separate houses. Neither should try to dominate — let alone conquer — the other.

C. K. TIEN. Toronto.

All for Love

In your issue of Feb. 13 you devote a full page and a half to the murder of a certain Kenneth P. Love. Except for his being (I suppose) a friend of important people in Washington, I don't see how Mr. Love's life could be of any interest to your readers. Very frankly this article

HANS JACOBSE. Thessaloniki, Greece.

our rights are undermined.

that a life is lost. It muddles our thinking

We "anti-choicers" are alarmed by the ethic of unbridled individual rights

that informs much of the pro-choice thinking. We fear that if the rights of the

defenseless are not protected, then all of

about the innate value of human life.

In today's world, where overpopulation is behind so many of society's ills, it would be more humane if "pro-life" advocates would channel their fervor and financial resources into positive, not negative, efforts - becoming "pro quali-FAITH M. TOWLE.

St. George, Switzerland.

The Effete Elite

Regarding "Britain: Demoralized, Let Down by Mediocre Elites" (Opinion, Feb. 25) by William Pfaff:

Yes, Britain is demoralized by a "mediocre elite," the same "mediocre elite" demoralizing the whole world.

ANNE STANFORD. Palma de Mallorca, Spain, Worth Star-Telegram.



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TO SERENITY OUTE

EUROPEAN TOPICS

The Changing Face Of European Families

Europeans are getting married less often and later, having fewer children and living longer. Since 1960, the rate of marriages among EC inhabitants has fallen from 7.8 per 1.000 to 5.9, and the average age at first marriage has risen from 25.6 to 27.3 for men and from 23 to 25 for women. The size of the average family has fallen so dramatically that only ireland and Sweden among major countries exceed the replacement rate

of 2.1 children per woman. Louis Roussel, a French demography expert, says new birthcontrol techniques are only partly responsible for smaller families. Increasingly important are economic, social and educational factors, which are changing peo-ple's notion of what a family is and what they are willing to sacri-

fice to have one.

Meanwhile, an EC study has found that the number of people over 60 has risen by half over the past 30 years and will grow by half again in the next 30. The EC's population of older people could reach 100 million at that time, with a quarter of those peonie over 80.

Around Europe

Twenty years after the publication of his novella "A Clockwork Orange," the English novelist Anthony Burgess has finally concluded that art can be dangerous. His book, and its screen adaptation by Stanley Kubrick, had brought charges against both men of "concocting a piece of violent pornography," as Mr. Burgess writes in The Observer of London. Indeed, the film, full of stylized and mindless violence, was banned in Britain, though in

no other country. The novelist had long argued that some of the greatest litera-ture — from the Bible to Shake-

(Continued from page 1)

government, said Wednesday that it approved

of abolishing South Africa's atomic weapons,

but that it was skeptical of Mr. de Klerk's

claims to have disposed of all of the country's

ing minutes of meetings where important deci-

sions were made - were destroyed.

bomb-grade uranium.



NEXT STOP, PARIS? — Pamela Harriman, who has been named ambassador to France and would be the first woman in the job. It was also announced that Raymond G. H. Seitz, the first career foreign service officer to serve as U.S. ambassador to Britain, will remain in his post.

contained vivid scenes of rape, sharply lower street prices: A | New York Times. Among the remutilation and massacre — and gram of heroin now costs less | jected were Bierstübl ("beermutilation and massacre - and that in any case, "aggression was built into the human system and could not be taught by a book,

film or play."
But, he concludes, "we all bow now, anyway, to a thesis I thought I would never accept that art is dangerous."

Drug trafficking is up sharply in Austria, officials say. The clearest proof is a stark rise in drug-related deaths, from 62 in Vienna two years ago to 94 last year, and from 5 in the Austrian capital in the first 2 months of last year to 23 in the corresponding period this year. Der Spiegel of Ham-burg reports. The easier availability of drugs is also reflected in

Government officials said it was only last mum deemed necessary for a "credible deterweekend that the last batch of technical documents relating to the bomb program — includer ground of a Soviet expansionist threat in

Officials said the decision to develop atomic and the fact that it could not rely on outside

weapons was taken by Prime Minister John assistance, should it be attacked.

than a third what it did two years ago. The police attribute the change to the lowering of borders with the former East-bloc nations, and to a vigorous traffic in drugs to help finance fighting in the former Yugoslavia.

Remember "A Boy Named Sue," the Johnny Cash song about a child who grew up punching people who laughed at his name? Not likely in Germany. where parents are forbidden by law to choose names that blur gender or otherwise "endanger the well-being of the child."
Names that didn't make the cut last year were recently cited in an annual survey, quoted by The

Vorster at the urging of Pieter W. Botha, then

Security Crackdown Planned

WEAPONS: South Africa Says It Built and Destroyed 6 Nuclear Bombs

the defense minister and president from 1979 to

Mr. de Klerk said knowledge of the program had been restricted to a handful of ministers.

southern Africa," Mr. de Klerk said, as well as

'South Africa's relative international isolation

The decision to build seven bombs, the mini-

jected were Bierstübl ("beer-hall"). Störenfried ("disturber of the peace"), and Whoopy, According to The Week in Germany, riskier names aren't altogether out of the question. It cites "a case in Munich, in which parents were able to persuade a judge to allow them to name their child 'Cougar.'

A Venice court has ordered an overly conscientious employee to take some time off — for the first time in 28 years. The man, identified only as Athos, said, "I like my work." If he takes all the time due him, he will return to his claims-office job in late 1996.

Brian Knowlton

Mr. de Klerk told Parliament that he would

mobilize military reservists to help police in a

crackdown on "barbaric" political violence, in-cluding the murders of children, Reuters re-

Mr. de Klerk said the police were holding 18

members of the Azanian People's Liberation

Army, the military wing of the black-suprema-

drastically increase the manpower of the securi-

He said reservists would be called up to

ported from Cape Town.

cist Pan-Africanist Congress.

Mitterrand Said to See Staying as a 'Duty'

By William Drozdiak Washington Past Service

PARIS — A close ally of François Mitter-rand's said Wednesday that the French presi-dent would spurn demands to leave office from conservative opponents who expect to form a new government next week and "will not retire one minute" before his mandate expires in

The departing justice minister, Michel Vanzelle, who is one of the president's most trusted advisers, said Mr. Mitterrand believed his continued presence was vital for the country "in order to provide the proper democratic bal-ance" to the overwhelming majority that a new center-right government will enjoy in the legis-

"His duty is to stay," Mr. Vauzelle said. "The nation has given him a mandate that the consti-tution fixes at seven years. He intends to serve his country."

Mr. Vauzelle's comments provided the strongest evidence so far that the 76-year-old president plans to remain head of state despite a continuing battle with cancer and the looming conflict with a hostile government.

The Gaullist leader Jacques Chirac, who is shead in opinion polls among likely presiden-tial candidates, said Tuesday that "it would be in Mitterrand's own interest to resign" in light of the crushing defeat inflicted on his Socialist Party in the first round of parliamentary elec-

The opposition alliance linking Mr. Chirac's Rally for the Republic with former President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's Union for French Democracy expects to control between 440 and 480 of the National Assembly's 577 seats after a runoff vote is held Sunday. The Socialists may win fewer than 70 seats; in the previous legislature they held 276.

But Mr. Chirac's appeal was contradicted on Wednesday by Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, who harbors ambiuons of recapturing the presiden-cy and avenging Mr. Mitterrand's defeat of him in 1981. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing had urged Mr. Mitterrand to resign months ago but, with Mr. Chirac holding the advantage in opinion polls, he now says it would be better for Mr. Mitter-

rand to finish his second term. "If we wanted to obtain the departure of Mitterrand," he said, "we should have said so before the elections and alerted the voters to the consequences we would draw from their votes. We must respect the constitution."

Despite the Socialist defeat, Mr. Mitterrand appears confident that he will be able to exploit is presidential powers during the forthcoming 'cohabitation" with an opposition government to divide and conquer his rivals on the right.

Besides the personal rivalry between Mr.

Chirac and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, there are sharp policy differences that may soon arise after being camouflaged in the legislative program unveiled by the center-right coalition be-

Mr. Chirac's party is taking a hard-line stand in defense of French farming interests, even at the cost of killing hopes of reaching a global trade accord and provoking a crisis with France's partner in the European Community. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing wants to renegotiate the EC's recent farm reforms, but he and his party ardently believe in European integration and worry about the chanvinistic tendencies of their Gaullist partners.

And the second s

Aides say that Mr. Mitterrand will exercise his full presidential prerogatives in determining foreign and defense policy, and intends to use his remaining time in office to instill fresh momentum in the drive for European unity. He will not be perturbed, aides say, if any new initiatives on Europe should cause trouble for

the ruling conservative coalition. At a farewell meeting with Socialist ministers that participants described as emotional, Mr. Mitterrand analyzed the reasons behind the Socialists' cataclysmic defeat. The president reportedly deplored the failure of the Socialists to heed his advice and approve a proportion voting system that would have greatly cut he margin of their loss.

He also thanked the cabinet, led by Prime Minister Pierre Beregovoy, for work performed under difficult circumstances. "You've served the republic; you've served a great idea," Mr. Mitterrand said, according to a government spokesman, Louis Mermaz.

Egypt Secretly Extradites N.Y. Bombing Suspect

By Chris Hedges

New York Times Service CAIRO — The Egyptian man alleged to be the ringleader in the bombing of the World Trade Center in New York was turned over to U.S. agents in Cairo on Wednesday and flown back to the United

States, Egyptian officials said. The arrest and extradition of Mahmoud Abu Halima, 34, was handled by the country's intelligence service and remained a secret until Mr. Halima left Cairo.

[Federal officials described Mr Halima as a New York City taxi driver and said he arrived at Stewart Airport in Newburgh, New York, north of New York City, Wednesday night. He was to be arraigned Thursday. The Associated Press reported from New York. ["He is probably more involved in this bombing than any of the other ones we have arrested so far," a federal investigator said. He said at least two more suspects were

The investigator said Mr. Halima oversaw the operation in which a bomb loaded in a rented van was detonated in a parking garage beneath the trade center.] Although Mr. Halima bad apparently been arrested on March 14, according to one official, security officials repeatedly denied that they had any information or

being sought.

knowledge about the suspect. Government officials, according

to those close to the investigation;

feared a possible backlash by Islamic militants if the detention and the radical cleric is closely tied later discovering his identity, or extradition of Mr. Halima became public before he left the country. Mr. Halima is the fourth suspect

arrested in connection with the Feb. 26 bombing that left six dead and more than 1,000 wounded.

He has close ties with the militant Egyptian cleric. Sheikh Omar Abdel Rahman, who calls for the violent overthrow of the govern-

with the main militant organization, the Islamic Group.

The capture was a coup for security forces that have been unable in recent months to break the back of an increasingly violent militant Is-

lamic movement.
It was unclear, however, whether the Egyptians had stumbled onto
Mr. Halima, capturing him in a legal basis for the extradition.

lain in wait for him when he arrived in Egypt. There was no word on the whereabouts of Mr. Halima's German-born wife and four children, who reportedly fled to Egypt with him shortly after the arrest of the first bombing suspect, Mohammed

A. Salameh, in New Jersey. There was no explanation of the

With (

Weizman Gains Israeli Presidency

By Clyde Haberman

New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Ezer Weizman, a blunt-talking swashbuckler who evolved from a hawkish general into a leading voice for peace with the Arabs, was elected Israel's seventh president Wednesday by a parliament that for a while was the gang that couldn't

A befuddled and embarrassed legislature had to vote twice because the first time, for reasons unclear, it wound up with 124 ballots' being cast - four more than its membership.

But in the end everything came out as expected.

Mr. Weizman, 68, a former defense minister and air force commander who had quit politics a year ago. completed his comeback by defeating Dov Shilansky, a former parliament speaker. The vote was 66 to 53 with one ballot blank.

The new president's five-year term will begin on May 13, when he succeeds Chaim Herzog, who has held the basically ceremonial, but potentially influential, position for the last decade.

Also Wednesday, the opposition Likud party held its first nationwide primary to choose a head of the party, with Renamm Netanyahu, a former deputy, foreign minister, strongly favored to finish first in a four-candidate field. The main question seemed to be whether he would win a 40 percent share of the vote. which is needed to avoid a runoff, but that will not be nswered until the ballots are counted Thursday.

Although the presidency has no real power, except to pardon criminals, it can be an important forum, and Mr. Weizman, who was a driving force behind the 1978 Camp David peace accords between Israel and Egypt, has hinted that he will use the office as a bully pulpit.

In the past, he called for more rapid strides toward peace with Israel's Arab neighbors and direct negotia-tions with the Palestine Liberation Organization. He himself was said to have talked with the PLO in 1989. when such contacts were illegal, and although he never confirmed or denied the reports, he was forced out of a left-right unity government

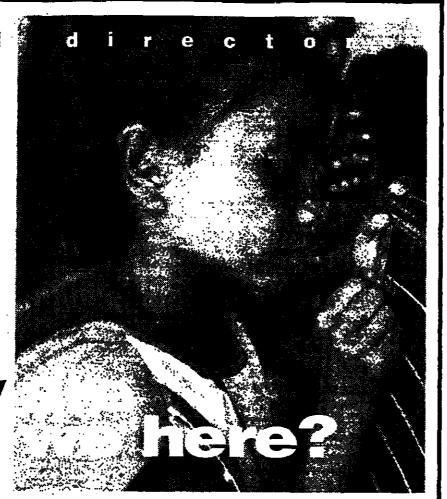
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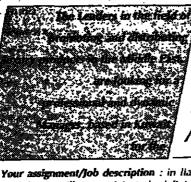
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move are at risk.

Who gets it? The disease is known to

When does it appear? It typically

What is the outlook? The disease

usually in 10 to 20 years after it

appears. Research suggests that

sequence, but further research is

needed to confirm the theory.

which is incurable, is eventually fetal.

severity and age at onset are linked to

the number of repetitions of the mutated

may appear earlier or later.

affect about 30,000 Americans: 150.000

strikes in the third to the fifth decade but

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HEALTH/SCIENCE

By Natalie Angier New York Times Service

EW YORK - After 10 years in a research purgatory of false leads. failed experiments and long stretches of despair, an international team of scientists says it has discovered the most coveted treasure in molecular biology, the gene behind Huntington's disease.

Now that they have the gene in hand, researchers say they can begin making headway in understanding the disorder, a neurodegenerative illness that usually strikes a person in the 30s or 40s, insidiously destroys body and sanity alike, and kills within 10 to 20 years.

The first clues to the gene's location came in the early 1980s, at the dawn of the contemporary era of molecular genetics. But researchers soon ran into a succession of snags that trans-formed the search into an irresistible if irritating quest that seduced some of the biggest names in biology.

Of particular interest to scientists, the mutation that causes the disease is one they have lately seen in genes that cause other illnesses, a sort of molecular accordian effect in which a

tiny segment of the gene is abnormally expanded and repeated over and over.

Researchers emphasized that much work needed to be done before they could use the mutation as any sort of precise prognostic tool. Nor does the finding the gene mean that a treatment for the disease is imminent.

The finding will be reported Friday in the journal Cell, crediting as its author the Huntington's Disease Collaborative Research Group. This reflects a rare instance of sustained scientific cooperation in which six laboratories in the United States, England and Wales shared their data and ideas.

"This is a landmark event," said Dr. Rick Myers of the University of California at San Francisco, who had independently been seeking to isolate the gene. "I can hardly believe that it's finally here after all these years."

Dr. David L. Nelson, a molecular geneticist. The start of the start of

at Baylor College of Medicine in Houston, said: 'I think this is fantastic. It's taken so long to find this gene, and there's been such bizarre speculation about why people couldn't get it, that I'm relieved and thrilled to see the search has ended." Dr. Neison has worked on another disorder, called fragile X syndrome, which is caused by a similar abnormal gene expansion.

the protein produced by the normal version of the Huntington's gene works in the body, and why the expanding mutation within the gene has such catastrophic consequences.

"From what we've seen so far, the protein doesn't look like anything else we're familiar with," said Dr. Francis S. Collins of the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor, a participant in the collaboration.

The disorder sometimes begins in childhood or adolescence but more often is silent until well into adulthood, at which point the symp-toms begin: random, uncontrollable move-ments in every part of the body, psychiatric disorders, mental deterioration and death. Researchers now suspect that some of the Salem witches may have suffered from Huntington's. The disease results from the extensive death of neurons in the basal ganglia, a region of the brain that controls movement and possibly cog-

Rare as the disorder is, it has remained much in the public eye over the years, partly because the search for the gene has been so widely

Through a stroke of great luck 10 years ago, Dr. James F. Gusella of Massachusetts General

Huntington's Disease: Gene Identified The next step in research is to find out how Hospital and the leader of the collaboration. came up with a so-called marker for Huntington's, a piece of DNA that indicated roughly where the gene must be somewhere on the upper arm of chromosome 4, one of 23 pairs of chromosomes packed in every human cell.

Dr. Gusella and his collaborators assumed it would be a relatively straightforward task to find the specific gene, but instead scientists floundered for years as other genes — including those for cystic fibrosis, muscular dystrophy and neurolibromatosis — were plucked out to much fanfare.

The scientists repeatedly were led astray by unusual inheritance patterns of the Huntington's gene and by the complexity of working near the tip of a chromosome. The end regions of chromosomes are thought to be dense will genes and to be subject to a lot of so-called recombination, or chromosomal-exchange events, making them very difficult to sift

From now on, biologists plan to put most of their enterprise into the Human Genome Project, the vast effort to systematically lay out all 100,000 genes found in the human blueprint.

Deciphering the Tale Of a Pre-Mayan Lord

Sources: Massechusetts General Hospital; "The A.M.A. Medical Encyclopedia" (Flandom House

Portrait of a Fatal Disease

What is Huntington's disease? Huntington's disease, or Huntington's

clusters deep in the brain. It causes progressive, debilitating symptoms:

How is it passed on? Scientists now know that the disease involves an

chromosome 4. Each child of a parent with the disease has a 50 percent

inherited mutation that produces extra copies of a gene sequence on

chorea, involves degeneration of the basal ganglia, a pair of nerve

chorea, which is rapid, jerky, involuntary motion, and dementia.

accompanied by personality changes, memory loss and imitability.

By John Noble Wilford

EW YORK - There once was a warrior by the name of Harvest Mountain Lord. He lived in a hot. humid land by the bend in a river that flowed into another river that ran to the sea. Many were the battles he fought and the blood rituals he endured, for this warrior was

ruler of the people by the bend in the river. The exploits of this warrior-king who lived more than 1,800 years ago were recorded in hieroglyphics carved on a stone monument, or stela, found in 1986 in the Mexican state of Veracruz. On the face of the stela are a fullfigure portrait of a richly attired man and a lengthy text telling of his rise to kingship through several years of warfare and elaborate accession rites presided over by a shaman.

From the moment of discovery, archaeologists had felt sure that this could be one of the most important pre-Columbian monuments ever found. But they knew nothing of the story it told because they could not read the strange

script. Now they can. In a rare scholarly achievement, an archaeologist and a linguist deciphered the ancient writing system, called epi-Olmec. They determined that it was closely related to ancient Mayan writing, which has only recently been deciphered itself. and could be descended from the obscure hieroglyphics of the Olmecs, a pre-Mayan people along the Gulf of Mexico who developed one of the earliest major civilizations in the Americas.

 Reporting their research in the journal Science, Dr. John S. Justeson of the State University of New York at Albany and Dr. Terrence Kaufman of the University of Pittsburgh said the decipherment 'vields the earliest currently readable texts in Mesoamerica."

From evidence in the text, the basalt monument has been dated at A. D. 159. Since the earliest known complex writing sytems in the hemisphere have been identified in the region archaeologists call Mesoamerica, from central Mexico south into Central America, this would make the epi-Olmer text the earliest to be

deciphered anywhere in America. Dr. George E. Stuart, an editor of National Geographic magazine who is an archaeologist and authority on Mayan culture, said the decipherment could part the curtain on an impor-

tant but little-understood epoch in Mesoamerican cultural history. These are the centuries between the waning of the Olmec society, which flourished from 1200 to 500 B.C., and the literate Classic Period civilizations of the Ma-

yans and others, beginning about A. D. 300. The Olmecs were a particularly enigmatic people, known today mainly through their distinctive sculpture of huge human heads with masklike expressions and thick lips. Their heartland was in the Mexican states of Veracruz and Tabasco. Although they built no great cities, the Olmecs developed a wide trading network and left a legacy of art and religious ritual. The jaguar, a recurring theme in Olmec art, is a prominent figure in the stela te-

In a commentary accompanying the report. Dr. Stuart wrote. The art of the Olmec and their Middle Preclassic neighbors appears to reflect many fundamental patterns seen in later Mesoamerican remains, including certain political and religious mouts and themes, the use of the calendar, and the beginning of writing although examples of the latter are rare."

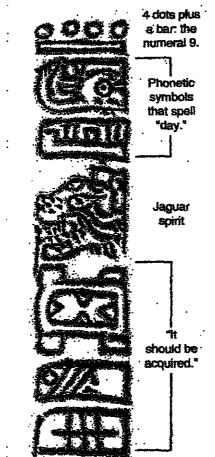
S appealing as the prospect of learning more about the Olmess may be. Dr. Justeson, an archaeologist and computer scientist, and Dr. Kaufman, an anthropological linguist, were cautious about possible archaeological implications of their work. "The script may itself descend from an Olmee hieroglyphic system, but too little of the Olmec script has been recorded to confirm or disprove a connection," they wrote.

The writing is called epi-Olmec because it was used by people living in the former Olmec lands, at least some of whom were probably Olmec descendants. The language represented in the text, the researchers found, is an early form of Zoquean, a branch of the Mixe-Zo quean language family still spoken by 100,000 to 140,000 rural people in the states of Veracruz, Tabasco, Chiapas and Oaxaca.

With the greater interest in Mayan cultures to the south, the Olmec region has been little explored in recent decades. Dr. Justeson and Dr. Kaufman said that to expand their decipherment and test their current results they must wait for archeologists to dig up more epi-Olmec monuments bearing tales of other warrior-kings like Harvest Mountain Lord.

Another Tale From Ancient Stone

Researchers Interpret this excerpt from the recently translated epi-Olmec stela as part of a description of a ritual. It instructs a king that 'mine days later a jaguar spirit should be acquired."



photograph irom the Center for Maya Research; interpretation by John Justeson.

New Drug Slows Multiple Sclerosis dystrophy or ALD, is developing mone, beta interferon, which in a working on a similar product to study involving 372 patients was treat multiple sclerosis came to found to be effective in reducing light because of the publicity en-

By Barry James

FTER hundreds of proposed cures have been tried and rejected, researchers are still no closer to a cure for multiple sclerosis, the progressive neurological disease, but there is now a serious hope that the debilitating and fatal disorder can be held in check.

In the United States, an advisory committee of the Food and Drug Administration this month recommended approval of a new drug, Betaseron, that scientists say is the first to be demonstrably effective in slowing the rate at which multiple sclerosis develops.

And in Britain, the same compa-

ny that developed the so-called Lorenzo's Oil a treatment for the rare genetic disorder adrenoleukosclerosis. Scientists disagree on the value of the oil. Researchers emphasize that the

new methods are therapeutic treatments and not cures. Nevertheless they are hopeful for breakthroughs in the fight against one of the most baffling of diseases.

at the University of Chicago, told The New York Times. Dr. Arnason, an investigator in the FDA study, said it "alters the natural history of the disease, significantly, and be happier."

Betaseron is made by Chiron Corporation and Berlex Labs. The disease. drug is an immune-system hor-

acute episodes of the disease and in lessening the severity of episodes that did occur.

Brain scans of the patients indicated that the drug reduced the nerve damage that characterizes

baffling of diseases.

Betaseron "is going to mean a lot," Barry Arnason, a neurologist land that developed Lorenzo's Oil, said it hopes to begin trials late this year on an edible oil it believes has the potential for blocking multiple

Croda's development of a treatthe story of a Washington couple who discovered their son had the

study involving 372 patients was treat multiple sclerosis came to found to be effective in reducing light because of the publicity engendered by the movie.

The new oil would act to reduce the rate at which, in multiple scienosis, a farry coaring called myelin is progressively lost from nerve cells. Symptoms of the disease, ranging from slurred speech to paralysis, can develop over many years or even decades. Researchers believe multiple sclerosis is a disease in which the body comes under attack from its own immune system. Betaseron works by correcting an abnormality in T-cells, which form an important

part of the system. favorably. People are going to stay ment for ALD was featured in the In the U.S. study, 124 patients, on their feet longer, work longer movie, "Lorenzo's Oil," based on or one third of the total, who received a high dose of Betaseron had fewer and less severe episodes of the disease than those who re-The news that the company is ceived a low dose or a placebo.

Breakthrough on Malaria Vaccine

By James Brooke New York Times Service

OGOTA - Working in laboratories housed in Victorian-era hospital buildings here, a Colombian physician may have unexpectedly jumped to the front of a world race for a vaccine against one of the planet's deadliest diseases: malaria - zuela since 1987, the vaccine, which Plasmodium falciparum. in an article in The Lancet, a goes by the chemical name SPf66, medical journal published in Britain, Dr. Manuel Elkin Patarroyo and others reported that a field. trial involving 1,548 volunteers found a general protection rate of 38.8 percent against the most common and deadly form of malaria, Plasmodium salciparum, which causes about 95 percent of malaria

deaths worldwide. In children aged 1 to 4 years. who are the most vulnerable to infection and death, protection rose to 77 percent. The rate for adults over 45 was 67 percent. Immunity

price of a Coca-Cola." Tested on 41,000 people in Brazil. Colombia. Ecuador and Veneis now winning attention outside Latin America. In January, field trials started in Tanzania, and later

this year, doctors from the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research in Washington hope to start vaccinating 1,000 volunteers in Thailand. "If the vaccine gives 40 to 50 to 60 percent efficacy, that's a very good start," said Howard Engers, manager of the World Health Or-

ganization's malaria immunology program, who is helping supervise the Tanzania trials.

Need for malaria protection has

years.

"We are getting 40 to 66 percent protection in field trials," Dr. PaPlasmodium falciparum. The vacPlasmodium falciparum. The vacMost malaria vaccine work has tarroyo said in an interview in his cine does not work against the office here. "The three-dose series three other, less deadly strains that costs 30 cents. That's less than the cause the remaining 5 percent of mice of a Coca-Cola." cause the remaining 5 percent of malaria cases worldwide. Depending on the treatment method, the mortality rate is 1 to 3 percent for

> malaria kilis at least 1 million people a year. Provoking fevers, chilis and violent shaking, malaria is rethe age of 5.

In Latin America, humanity's losing battle against malaria is easily documented in Brazil, host to half of the area's recorded 1.2 million cases.

Dr. Patarroyo took two uncon-

was found to last from one to three spiraled as scientists have lost bat-ventional approaches when he de-

Most malaria vaccine work has concentrated on killing the parasite in the sporozoite stage, as it enters the human bloodstream after a mosquito has bitten its victim. The U.S. Army, currently the world leader in malarial vaccine research. has concentrated on this phase. Al-In sub-Seharan Africa, where 90 though Waiter Reed has tested 15 infected people are concentrated, have reached the stage of the wide field studies accorded Dr. Patar-

royo's vaccine. In contrast, Dr. Patarroyo's vacsponsible for as many as half the cime attempts to block the parasite deaths of African children under in the later merozoite form, as it emerges from an initial incubation in the liver, where it can cause mild malarial fever and headaches. The vaccine stimulates antibodies, and the antibodies prevent the parasites from infecting red blood cells, the final and deadly phase of a malarial

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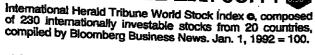
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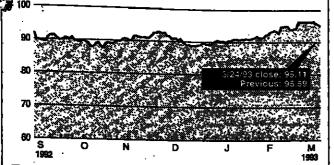
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Tokyo Fires Back **At Clinton** On Trade

By James Sterngold New York Times Service TOKYO - Escalating the trans-Pacific war of words, Japan met tough trade talk from President Bill Clinton with tough talk of its own Wednesday, angrily rejecting asser-tions that the Japanese market was closed and threatening a legal bat-tle if the U.S. administration imposed new tariffs on imports of Japanese minivans.

The latest exchange was sparked by comments Mr. Clinton made at a press conference Tuesday in which he kept to his administration's combative tone on trade relations with Japan. Asked if he had dropped his campaign pledge of sharply increasing tariffs on im-ported Japanese minivans, by reclassifying them as trucks rather than autos, Mr. Clinton criticized the Bush administration's decision not to take this step and said he was reviewing the issue.

Mr. Clinton also was harsh in criticizing Japan's large trade surphis. He said the persistence of this imbalance with the rest of the world "can only lead one to the conclusion that the possibility of obtaining real, even access to the Japanese market is somewhat re-

Noboru Hatakeyama, vice minister for international trade and industry, said Wednesday that a unilateral reclassification of Japanese minivans as trucks would violate the rules of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Such a reclasification would increase the tariff on the vehicles to 25 percent from "I hope an influential country

such as the United States is not trying to circumvent the GATT rules," Mr. Hatakeyama said. "If they do, of course, we will go to GATT," he added, and take legal action against the United States. Mr. Hatakeyama responded to

Mr. Clinton's remarks about the closed nature of Japan's economy by asserting it was more open than is found quickly, the situation could exclude Belgium from a

Budding Rebound in Japan? Series of Signals Points to Fragile Recovery

Quarterly index of

ing to the longest recession in

Washington Post Service
TOKYO — Listen carefully and you may hear the Japanese economy hitting bottom.

For the past two weeks, the steady drumbeat of bad economic news has subsided, supplanted by a spate of favorable tidings. The Tokyo stock market. which has been propped up by government intervention, has risen on fairly heavy trading volume by more than 10 percent since March 4.

The economy, though still months away from robust growth, is emitting a few feeble signs of recovery, including a sharp rise in the index of leading economic indicators. And in hopes of ensuring that

the situation really does improve, the government is preparing its higgest package yet to boost economic growth, a collec-tion of spending and tax measures, including tens of billions of dollars for public works. While some bearish analysts

believe the economy will continue to contract into next fall, lead-

'87 '88 '89 '90 '91 '92 *50 = half of households surveyed were optimistic

Leading economic indicators

monthly, 1987 = 100

Japan's postwar history, others see these and other recent developments as indicating that the worst is over, or nearly so.
"Is this something real? I think so," said Robert Feldman, chief onomist at Salomon Brothers (Asia) Ltd. "The indicators seem to be turning the right way, gov-ernment policy is clearly turning

Positive Japanese Thinking?

mproving."
The Economic Planning

the right way and sentiment is

the leading economic indicators for January went up, hitting the 50 percent level — the so-called boom-or-bust" line - for the first time in 10 months. An index consistently above that level usually signifies an expanding economy three to six months ahead. while a consistently lower index usually signifies contraction. In another indication that the

See RECOVERY, Page 13

Belgian Government May Become A Victim of EC Currency Turmoil

BRUSSELS - The Belgian gov-ernment teetered on the brink of collapse Wednesday in a budget crisis brought on by the currency turmoil in Europe.

would be the first to do so as a result of trying to meet the exacting singlecurrency targets of the Maastricht treaty on closer European union.

The country's four-party coalition government offered to resign on Tuesday after the collapse of negotiations over how to raise taxes and de-couple wages from inflation to close a widening budget gap.
Unless a way out of the impasse

levels, and by saying that Ameri- small vanguard group of countries ca's deficit was largely America's expected to participate in the use of famil, because it imports too much. a single Community currency.

would assume the rotating EC presidency from Denmark in July without a functioning government.

The Belgian franc, one of the

stronger currencies in the eightcurrency EC grid, slipped to fifth place from fourth on Wednesday morning but then recovered to The fact that the Belgian franc

is slowly becoming unhinged illustrates" the tension in the exchangerate mechanism, said Ian Arnstad, economist at Bankers Trust in London. "The Belgian currency is not

The Belgian central bank quickly responded, raising its emergency lending rate to 12.5 percent from 9.75 percent, its end-of-day rate a full percentage point to 10 percent and its central rate half a percentpercent, to 1,247.

The European Monetary System's exchange-rate mechanism has been buffeted by speculators since last autumn, partly as a result of the high-interest-rate policy of the German central bank, which is seeking to limit the inflationary pressures caused by unification.

On Wednesday, the Bundesbank calmed fears that it would reverse its recent policy of mildy easing rates, but it did nothing to encourage markets to believe it would accelerate the slow downtrend.

A Bundesbank board member, Otmar Issing, confirmed that the

See BELGIUM, Page 10

Brussels Offers Sign of Support For Yeltsin Plan

By Tom Buerkle International Herald Tribine
BRUSSELS — The EC Commission sent a "political signal" of support to reformers in Moscow on Wednesday by dangling the pros-pect of an eventual free-trade arrangement between Russia and the European Community.

The commission asked EC member nations to alter the terms of its mandate for negotiating a partnership agreement with Russia by writing in a statement to the effect that there could be a free-trade agreement "when economic and political circumstances in Russia are suitable."

The commission also specified that, as part of any such agreement, Russia would be expected to carry out all obligations under the Gener

al Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, of which it is not yet a member.

On Tuesday, EC officials noted that the proposal was not yet assured of backing by EC member governments, many of which are struggling to cope with a surge in

imports from Eastern Europe. Officials in Brussels say a freetrade accord is unlikely until well after the year 2000 and would require far greater progress toward a

age point to 8.5 percent. The move sent the Bel20 index of leading stocks in Brussels down by 0.75

The offer also is only one element of the Western effort to support the Russian reform movement led by President Rose M. Velezia its current struggle with hard-liners in the Russian Parliament.

More substantial and immediate aid is to be discussed by foreign and finance ministers of the Group of Seven nations next month. Rus sia reportedly has asked for a \$20 billion aid package, including \$6 billion to prop up its currency. Nevertheless, the commission characterized its proposal as an important gesture by Europe during the current crisis in Russia.

The political signal is clear. said Hans van den Broek, EC commissioner for external political relations, who will visit Moscow on trend was intact when he told a Friday and Saturday to underline

See BRUSSELS, Page 10

G-7 Link **Proposed** By Russia

WASHINGTON - The Russian foreign minister, Andrei V. Kozyrev, proposed Wednesday a five- to sevenyear cooperation program between Russia and the Group of Seven industrialized countries covering finance, technology, trade and investment

Mr. Kozyrev suggested a joint coordinating committee be set up to oversee the program and called for Russia to be admitted as a full member of the G-7.

In a speech at American University, he also stressed the need for the former Soviet Union's foreign debt of \$80 billion to be rescheduled.

Mr. Kozyrev was in Washington for two days of talks with the Clinton administration on the political turmoil in Moscow and to plan for a summit scheduled for April 3-4 in Vancouver, British Columbia, between Russian President Boris N. Yeltsin and President Bill Clinton.

In London, meanwhile, : British government officials said the United States and Britain had agreed that foreign and finance ministers of the G-7 nations should meet to discuss Russia in mid-April.

They said Mr. Clinton and Prime Minister John Major had spoken for 30 minutes Wednesday about the political problems of Mr. Yeltsin and ways in which they might support the reform process in Russia. (AFX, Reuters)

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

The Credo at North West: Water's Water Everywhere

By Erik Ipsen

ARRINGTON, England — British tap water is clear, clean (one hopes) and rarely considered a promising topic for scintillating conversation. Except, that is, at the newly refurbished Warrington headquarters of

North West Water. Three years after it was privatized, North West Water, one of the five largest water companies in the world, is much slimmed, far less bureaucratic and — hold on to your faucets — actually exciting.

Much of the credit goes to Bob Thian, a former pharmaceutical industry executive who confesses he originally thought the offer

A homebound staff suddenly finds work in a convert who now aims to make the biggest splash in the water by since size Each or Macao. business since Esther Williams.

"The process of treating water looks simple, but the moment you try to do it differently, to cut costs, you turn it from a medieval cottage industry into a high-tech process industry," said Mr. Thian, cottage industry into a mgn-teen process industry, said Mr. I man, one of whose many aims is to turn the company into nothing less than "the MIT" of water and waste-water-treatment technology.

Share analysts who follow the company admit they don't exactly know what to think of Mr. Thian. "He is certainly not a born and bred water and waste man," said Daniel Martin of Robert Fleming

bred water and waste man," said Daniel Martin of Robert Fleming Securities, who describes the water-company executive as "more aggressive, more of a visionary." Another analyst confesses that Mr. Thian is the only utility executive, among the scores he deals with, whom he approaches with "fear and trepidation," an outgrowth of what he refers to as Mr. Thian's "macho management" style.

In an effort to escape the shackles of a finite and highly regulated home market, Mr. Thian has pushed his company far afield, buying £150 million (\$222.6 million) of mostly U.S.-based companies selling everything from water filters to advanced membrane technology. He also has successfully hid on a number of contracts to build and operate water and sewer services in cities from Macao to Melbourne to Mexico City, where just last week North West won a \$400 million contract.

As an increasing number of cities around the world privatize
As an increasing number of cities around the world privatize
their utilities, North West has found itself among only a handful of

By Kevin Murphy

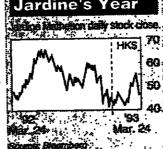
But Hong Kong's oldest and most British hong, or trading group, which has shown warmess of the mainland lately, provided no evidence of just how it would chart such a reverse course.

Jardine Matheson reported a 17 percent increase in profit, to \$316 million, and a 14 percent rise in its dividend, slightly better than most

wick family, which includes Dairy Farm International Ltd., Jardine International Motor, Mandarin Oriental Hotels, Jardine Strategic

tive head of a group that accounts for roughly 10 percent of the local stock market's capitalization, said Jardine continued to weigh its op-tions on expansion in China.

Mr. Rich ruled out inviting a Chinese investor into Jardine Matheson, a Hong Kong-style insurance policy against future politi-



"We intend to vigorously pursue our whole range of businesses in China," said Mr. Rich, playing down the Sino-British dispute over political reform in Hong Kong and its fallout for the company. very much hope Jardine Matheson can continue to get on with its business in China."

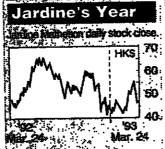
See HONG KONG, Page 13

Jardine Is Looking **Back Toward China**

HONG KONG - Jardine Matheson Holdings Ltd., reporting Wednesday a strong 1992 earnings performance, said it hoped to ag-gressively expand its business in

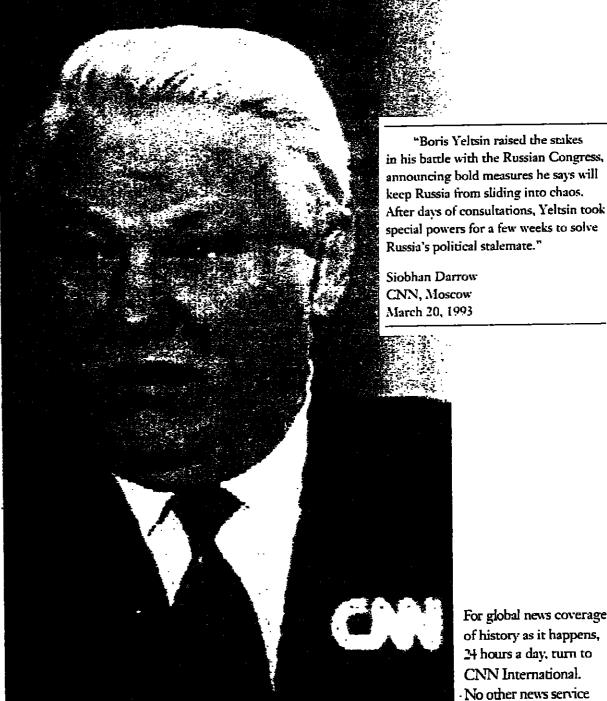
The news highlighted a string of good results for other companies in the group, controlled by the Kes-

Holdings Ltd. and Hougkong Land Holdings Ltd. Nigel Rich, the managing direc-tor of Jardine Matheson and effec-



cal difficulties with Beijing, but he remained tight-lipped on specific

However, given its long British tradition and recent direct criticism of Jardine from China, which sent group share prices plunging in No-vember, some observers remain skeptical about the fruit of such a pursuit. Can the Jardine group, which has no significant China-based shareholders, surmount a history that has placed it squarely



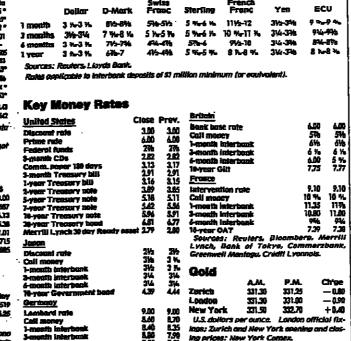
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See WATER, Page 14 **CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES**

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Bloomberg Business News

NEW YORK - U.S. stocks fell Wednesday for a third consecutive session on the New York Stock Exchange, after a profit warning from Merck & Co. triggered wide-

spread selling in drug shares. Higher Treasury bond yields and lingering concern about the political situation in Russia also drove stocks lower, traders said. After drug stocks, computer issues, led by International Business Machines Corp., posted the biggest

N.Y. Stocks

losses.

"There are a number of things hurting the market," said Thomas Gallagher, managing director in charge of capital commitment at Oppenheimer & Co. Bonds are going down, and stocks are under

computer-guided buy orders in-volving about 300 stocks in the expected. The yield on the bench-Standard & Poor's 500, according to Birinyi Associates. Rebounds in oil shares offset big declines in IBM and Merck. The average had been down as much as 30 points during

Merck plunged \$2,125 to \$34.875, after bottoming at \$33.75. its lowest level in two years. The company, the world's largest drug-maker, said 1993 earnings would

tions. IBM plunged \$3 to \$51.25, but Microsoft gained \$3.125 to \$86.25 and Apple rose \$1 to \$53.75. Declining common stocks topped advancers 8 to 7. Trading was active, with about 274 million shares changing hands on the Big Board, compared with 233 million

on Tuesday. The Standard & Poor's 500 In-dex finished 0.69 of a point lower at 448.07. The Nasdaq Combined Composite Index lost 0.67 of a point to 674.37.

Stocks had opened higher on news of an unexpectedly large rise, of 2.2 percent, in February durable-goods orders. This report is certainly good news in that it means the economy is getting stronger," said Tony Cecin. direc-tor of trading at Piper. Jaffray &

Hopwood Inc.
Treasury bonds fell after the dupressure because of the drugs."

The Dow Jones industrial average finished 16.48 points lower, at 3.445.38, helped by a late round of rable goods report, stabilized briefmark 30-year bond was 6.81 percent, up four basis points on the day.

Wednesday's loss extends two days of declines touched off by skittishness about the political battles between President Boris N. Yeltsin and the Russian parlia-ment. "There's always the freakout factor," said Philip Smyth. a market analyst at Birinyi. "People get upset about these things and they sell their stocks."

BELGIUM: Currency Victim?

(Continued from first finance page) weekly business magazine the latest cut in German interest rates would not be the last this year. But he also restated the Bundesbank's cautious policy. The magazine Finanzen quoted Mr. Issing as warning the Bundesbank had to take a depreciation of the mark against the dollar

Anyone urging swift interestrate measures should be aware of the risk this involves and not give

Foreign Exchange

the impression long-term rates automatically recede further parallel to central-bank rates." he told Finanzen. Mr. Issing said lower interest rates should not endanger the mark's value, adding that the German currency's depreciation against the dollar "should

be taken seriously." The mark was quoted against the dollar Wednesday at 1.6270, down from 1.6338 at the close in London on Tuesday. The Belgian franc was at 20.63 per mark in late trading. below its central ERM rate at

pared with 115.950, and at 1.5160

Swiss francs, up from 1,5095 francs. higher-than-expected rise in inflation in Germany's North Rhine-Westphalia region decreased the likelihood of an immediate cut in key German interest rates. "The Bundesbank is in a gradual easing mode," said the chief economist at

countries, along with Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Germany and the first EC members to share a

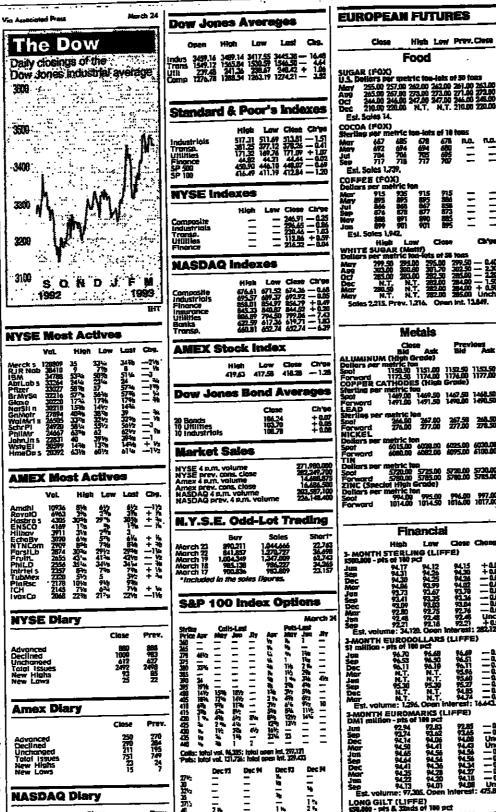
ready does, or is predicted to meet

Economists said that Tuesday's DKB international, Gerard Lyons.

Belgium's troubles have a wider resonance because it is one of the France that have been identified as single currency. To qualify, they must meet tough standards on inflation, interest rates, currency stabil-ity, budget deficits and public debt.

On most counts, Belgium al-

control, Belgium's membership of, At the heart of the crisis is the billion francs, just as the economic tating EC presidency. slowdown in Europe is eating into



BRUSSELS: A 'Signal' to Yeltsin

(Continued from first finance page) the targets in 1996. But unless it Europe's support for efforts to incan get its deficit and debt under troduce market-oriented reforms.

He will be accompanied by the the elite core group looks in doubt. foreign ministers of Denmark, Belgium and Britain, the current, next need to make budget savings of 110 and previous occupants of the ro-

Echoing recent American state-

Germany, the Community's biggest economy and the one most exposed to Eastern Europe, has led efforts to broaden the EC offer. "We support it wholeheartedly,"

try in Bonn said of the commission proposal.

a spokesman in the Foreign Minis-

Continental Reopens Boeing Orders

SEATTLE (Combined Dispatches) — Continental Airlines is renegotiating orders for nearly \$3 billion-worth of Boeing jets after canceling \$2 billion in orders with Airbus Industrie, an airline spokesman said billion in orders with Airbus Industrie, an airline spokesman said billion in orders with Airbus Industrie, an airline spokesman said billion in orders with Airbus Industrie, an airline spokesman said billion in orders with Airbus Industrie, an airline spokesman said billion in orders with Airbus Industrie, an airline spokesman said billion in orders with Airbus Industrie, an airline spokesman said billion in orders with Airbus Industrie, an airline spokesman said billion in orders with Airbus Industrie, an airline spokesman said billion in orders with Airbus Industrie, an airline spokesman said billion in orders with Airbus Industrie, an airline spokesman said billion in orders with Airbus Industrie, an airline spokesman said billion in orders with Airbus Industrie, an airline spokesman said billion in orders with Airbus Industrie, an airline spokesman said billion in orders with Airbus Industrie, an airline spokesman said billion in orders with Airbus Industrie, and airbus Industrie, and airbus Industrie in Industrie

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Industrials

Stock Indexes

INCREASED

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STOCK SPLIT

423 44 3-26 3-15 51 42

U.S. dollars per metric
Apr 174.73 171.59
May 174.73 177.25
Jun 172.00 177.25
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FTSE 198 (LIFFE) 125 per Index point Jun 2679.0 Sep N.T. Est. volume: 8,491

<u>Dividends</u>

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Spot Commodities

BRENT CRUDE OIL (IPE)

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had resigned to pursue other options.

Continental, the fifth-largest U.S. air carrier, is struggling to emerge from Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings. The airline announced on from Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings. The airline announced on Tuesday it had canceled orders for 20 jets from Airbus, the European Consortium that gives Seattle-based Boeing its stiffest global competition. "We rejected the contract with Airbus as part of the bankruptcy process," a Continental spokesman, Richard Danforth, said. "We are continuing to have discussions with all aircraft manufacturers."

The airline has neither affirmed nor rejected existing contracts to buy 50 Boeing 737 jets worth about \$1.6 billion and 25 757 jets worth about \$1.3 billion, Mr. Danforth said.

U.S. Durables Up 2.2% in February

NEW YORK (NYT) — Offering fresh evidence that the economy is gaining strength, the Commerce Department reported Wednesday that orders last month for durable goods — machinery, aircraft, cars, military hardware and other expensive, long-lasting items — rose a healthy 2.2 percent, the fourth increase in the past six months.

But like most recent Government reports, this latest measure of the economy's health also suggested weaknesses that could dilute the reconst

economy's health also suggested weaknesses that could dilute the recognition of coming months. Orders for new commercial aircraft, for example, ery in coming months. Orders for new commercial aircraft, for example, go up one month and down the next. In February, they rose very sharply. Excluding these aircraft, all other durable-goods orders fell by seventh-tenths of 1 percent.

"It is hard to say what this mix of numbers is telling us, but they seem to be saying that the economy does not look bad." said Kathleen Menth, supervisor of the statisticians who gather the durable-goods data at the Census Bureau, an arm of the Commerce Department.

The February surge nearly reversed a decline in January of 2.3 percent

The February surge nearly reversed a decline in January of 2.3 percent and a very large 9.7 percent rise in December. Rising consumer demand and perhaps the desire of manufacturers to rebuild inventories helped to explain the strong February durable goods report, economists said.

But there were mixed signals. A three-tenths of I percent increase in unfilled orders, the third monthly rise in this category, suggested that manufacturing output will remain strong this spring. A rise in unfilled manufacturing output will remain strong this spring. A rise in unfilled orders means that manufacturers are becoming busier and therefore taking longer to fill a buyer's request for goods. But some of this demand was a result of strong retail sales from Thanksgiving through January, and consumer buying fell off in February.

The Commerce Department said that durable-goods orders in February reached \$135 billion, seasonally adjusted. That figure nearly equaled the December level and was well above any other month last year, when these orders never exceeded \$125 billion in a single month.

these orders never exceeded \$125 billion in a single month.

Ex-Salomon Officials Weigh Venture

NEW YORK (Bloomberg) — John Meriwether, Salomon Brothers' former vice chairman, and Eric Rosenfeld, a protégé who left the firm abruptly in January, are considering starting a money management business, sources familiar with their plans said Wednesday.

Mr. Rosenfeld, former coulead of Salomon's hand descriptions, sold Mr. Rosenfeld, former co-head of Salomon's bond department, told friends he was trying to raise money for a new company with Mr. Meriwether.

For the Record

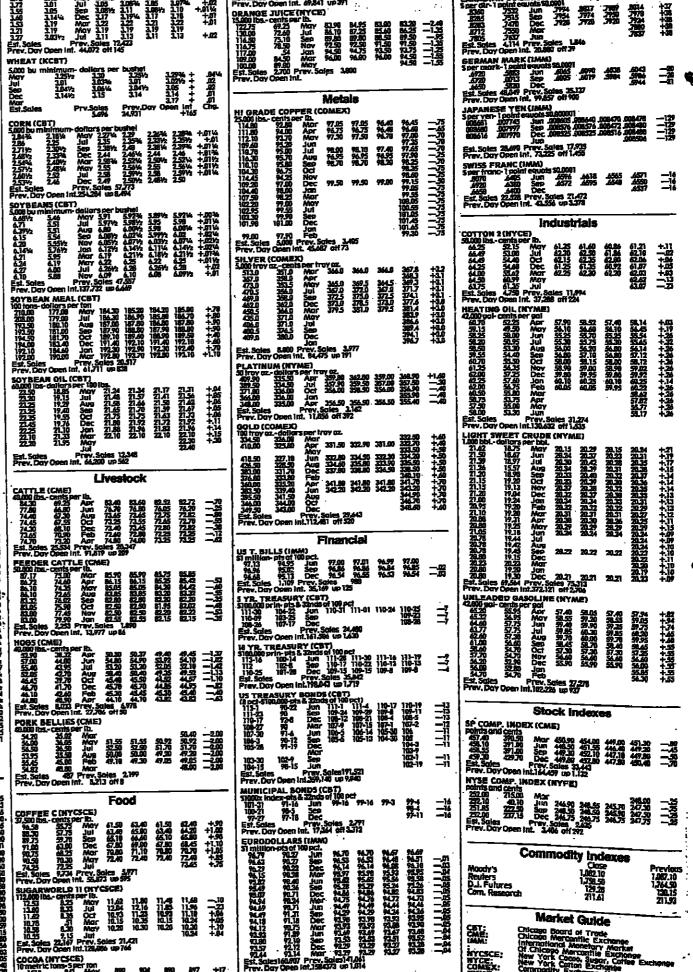
Carla A. Hills, former U.S. trade representative, has been nominated to the Chevron Corp. board of directors.

Apple Computer said it planned to start selling a three-in-one compactdisk player this summer as part of its move into consumer electronics. It said the PowerCD machine could play audio disks, photo CD disks and CD-ROM video discs, via a Macintosh computer or a TV.

Mobil Corp. said it would sell its 25 percent stake in New Zealand Synthetic Fuels Corp. to its partner in the natural-gas-to-gasoline plant, Fletcher Challenge Ltd. of New Zealand. (Knight-Ridder)

U.S. FUTURES

Grains



In New York, the dollar also adon unemplement it closed at 1.6377 DM, up benefits.	oyment and other social Eu	nts. Mr. van den Broek said the tropean mission was not to sup- rt Mr. Yeltsin personally "but for lat that person represents."	others, also have voiced strong sup- port for offering greater trade pros- pects to Russia.	Prev. Day Open IIII. 44,072 on 149 WHEAT (KCBT) \$500 bu minimum-dollars per bushel Mary 1257; 130 1254; 1324, Jul 301 1674; 1364, 1384; 1365 Sep 1847; 1864, 1847; 135 Dec 3,147; 115	117.00 199.00 84. 100.00 87. 100.00 88. 100.00 89. 100.00
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Nestlé Posts Profit Rise, Plans Capital Revamp

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches VEVEY, Switzerland — Nestle tered or bearer shares corrently SA reported Wednesday a 9.2 percent gain in 1992 profit and announced plans to raise capital and simplify its share structure.

billion Swiss francs (\$1.78 billion), from 2.47 billion a year earlier. Sales gained 7.9 percent, to 54.5 billion francs from 50.5 billion.

in Lebruar

Nestlé said it would raise its divi-

The company also said it would propose the creation of a single catecurrent three-tier structure, in an citort to make its stock more attractive to institutional investors. Nestlé had announced last year that it planned to eliminate participation certificates, an increasingly unpopular category of stock.

Nestle also said it would propose a capital increase involving the creation of 1.552 million new registered shares. Though conditions for the offer had not been set, Nestle said the shares would be issued at my to seek a U.S. listing in 1994. below market price at the rate of

held, and two new shares for every bearer participation certificate.

Nestle's stock price fell following The food conglomerate said consolidated net profit rose to 2.70 from 1,185 on Tuesday, while the bearer shares declined 0.8 percent to 1.170 francs and the participation certificates dropped 1.3 per-cent to 2,320 francs each. Analysis attributed the stock-price decline dead to 23.50 francs, after paying to profit-taking following the announcement of results.

"The results are good, and Nesties plans to introduce a single share are a very positive factor." said an analyst at Bank Julius Baer, Roger Burrer.

He said the rights issue was also in line with the market's expecta-tions, and would not dilute the company's earnings by more than 1

Mr. Birrer added that with the introduction of a single share, the company would meet another listing requirement in the United States. Analysts expect the compa-

EC Clears Sony Purchase in Berlin

BRUSSELS — The EC Commission has approved the purchase of land by Sony Corp. at the Postdamer Platz in Berlin for use as its European headquarters, the commission said Wednesday.

The land was sold to Sony by the Berlin Senate for 101.1 million Deutsche marks (\$62 million) in December 1991. The commission examined the sale to determine if the site had been sold at a fair market price, and whether state aid had been involved.

The commission said it had determined that there was no state aid involved in the sale, even though the market price of the land was estimated at between 128 million and 149.5 million DM.

Study Hails Market Gains

China, and Some East Europeans, Do Well

Of all the nations in Europe and Asia struggling to throw off the burden of a state-run economy, China, Poland, the former Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Slovenia are far shead in their potential competitiveness in world markers, according to a study scheduled for release Thursday.

The new Emerging Market Economics Report, conducted by the Laussane-based International Institute for Management Development and the World Economic Forum of Geneva, ranks 20 countries that are moving to a market economy on a number of measures designed to judge their ability to succeed in both expanding trade and attracting investment.

Of the Big Three nations — China, India and Russia — China is well ahead of India, which has only recently begun a process of economic liberal-ization, while Russia is considered far behind. Not

surprisingly Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary lead the ranks of medium-sized countries, with Ukraine in the middle and Bulgaria and Uzbekistan at the bottom of the pack. Slovenia is the clear leader of smaller countries, with Estonia and Lithnania well behind and Armenia at the bottom.

Based on criteria used in a similar 12-year-old

study of competitiveness among market-oriented industrial countries, the new report focuses on what it calls the "economic challenge of the decade" — the integration of once state-planned economies into the international market.

The issues examined to rank the different countries include: inflation, unemployment, industrial output, privatization, institution building, and political support. In addition, the sponsors — together with 20 research institutes within the countries --- looked at business views from an insider's

6 Former López Associates Quit GM

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
DETROIT — General Motors would not disrupt General Motors' purchasing staff. Corp. said Wednesday that six executives who had been working with José Ignacio López de Arriortua before he left to join Volks-

wagen AG had also quit and were likely to follow him to VW. Francisco Garcia, in charge of electrical purchasing, José Guttiér-rez, purchasing of machinery, and Hugo Van der Auwera, purchasing of metals, had come with Mr. Lopez

to Detroit from Europe a year ago. The three other executives, Ramón Piazza, José Alvarez and Andre Versteeg, are more junior, General Motors said.

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GM said the departures of the six — all of whom are Europeans, as is Mr. López, who is Spanish —

GM in Europe. "It was not pecessarily a surprise," a GM spokeswoman, Toni Simonetti, said Tuesday. Mr. López, who was credited with

saving GM more than \$1 billion in its parts budget, left the world's biggest automaker last week, changing his mind about a new GM offer at the last minute, and is now the No. 2 executive at the German automaker.

Analysts said the departures of the six probably did not worsen the; loss already felt by GM after the resignation of Mr. López. In any case, they said, the executives probably would not have been compatible with the style of a successor to the flamboyant Mr. Lopez.

Mr. López had been credited

with bringing greater efficiency, cost savings and strong profit to

Analysts said the seven executives presumably possessed infor-mation about GM's product plans and the prices it paid for materials and parts that would be useful in trying to reduce VW's bloated costs and determining where VW might

seek market advantages. Volkswagen's stock rose 12.90 Deutsche marks Wednesday in Frankfurt to close at 303,40 DM (\$185.88) a share.

John F. Smith Jr., GM's chief executive, said Tuesday that he expected to name a replacement for Mr. López by April 5, when GM's board has its regular monthly meeting in New York.

(AFX, AFP, NYT)

Veba Hit By Slide in **Chemicals**

DUSSELDORF - Veba AG. the German energy and chemicals conglomerate, said Wednesday that its group net profit had fallen 14.7 percent to 1.04 billion Deutsche marks (\$636.8 million) in 1992. Chairman Klaus Piltz, fearing

another rough year in chemicals, said "our aim for business in 1993 will be to prevent a fall in profit."

He declined to make predictions about 1993 but said that the profit situation in the first two months led him to believe that the company could avoid a further drop.

Veba also said that group sales rose 9.9 percent to 65.4 billion DM and that it would propose an unchanged dividend of 12 DM for 1992.

The company said that it aimed to shed close to 4,000 jobs in its chemical operations by the end of 1994. "Depressed worldwide chemical demand is forcing our hand," Mr. Piltz said. "We shall try our best to make sure the performance in our chemical units doesn't deteriorate any further. But we know it's a tough goal to reach."

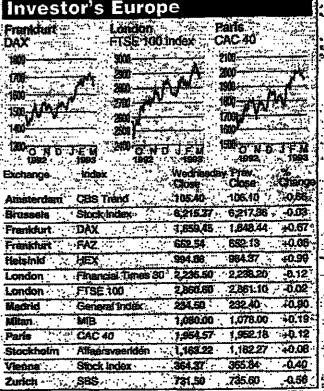
Mr. Piltz said the company

planned to invest 7.3 billion DM in 1993, unchanged from 1992. This would include investment in Veha's mobile-telephone business.

He also noted that Veba would focus on expanding business in Eastern Germany in 1993. He said that the company planned to invest a total of 8.4 billion DM in the area over the next five years. Total investment over that period would total 31 billion DM.

(Bloomberg, AFX)

For information on how to list your fund, fax Simon OSBORN on (33-1) 46 37 21 33.



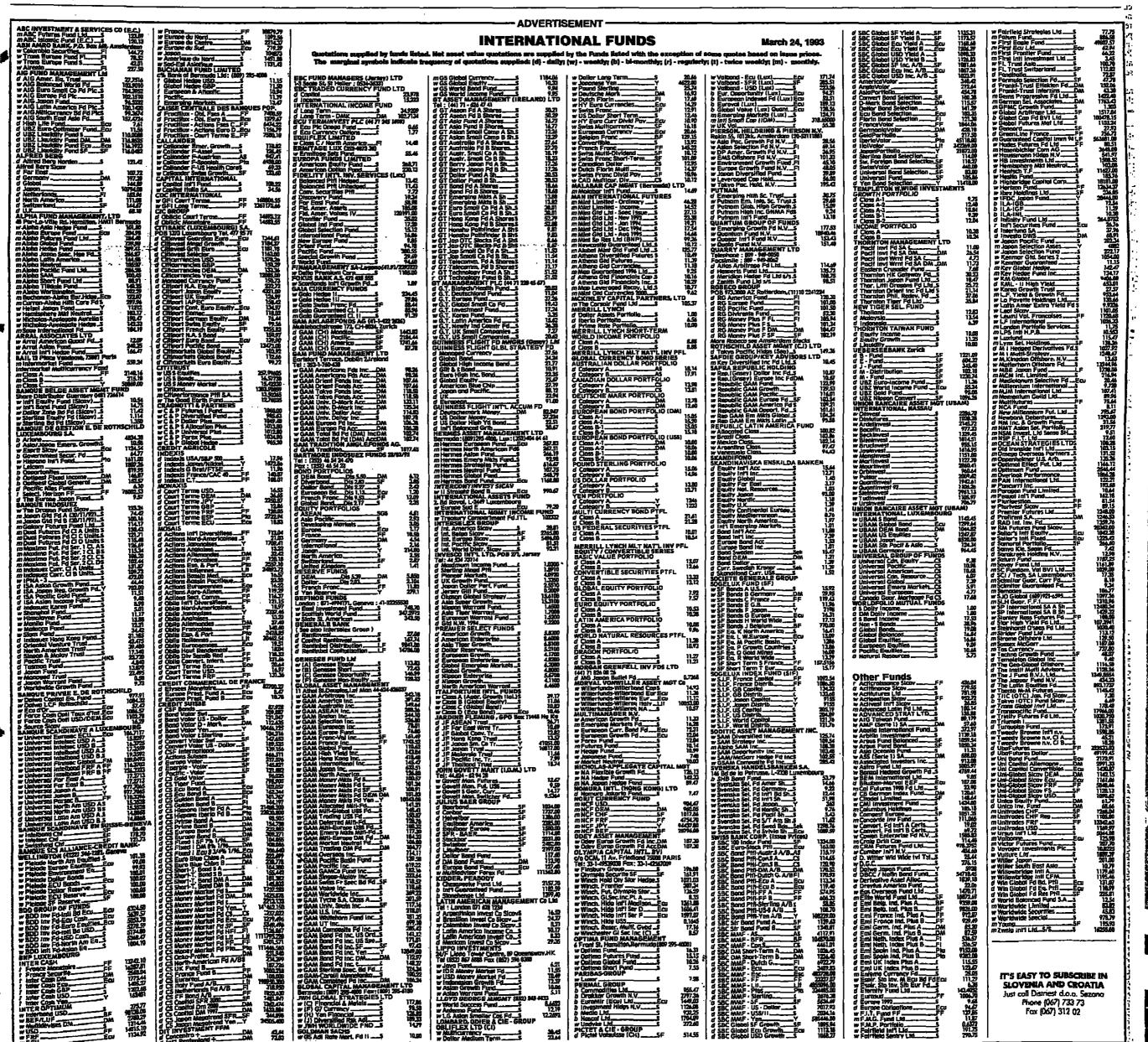
Very briefly:

• Lasmo PLC, the British oil company, suffered a loss of £385 million: (\$571.34 million) in 1992, after a £4 million loss in 1991, and cut its dividend by 61 percent following the purchase of its rival Ultramar.

• Elf Aquitaine, the French oil concern, said its group net profit fell 36.7 percent to 6.2 billion French francs (\$1.12 billion) as weak European. markets failed to offset the recovery in U.S. results.

• Siemens Nixdorf sales dropped 6 percent to 4.5 billion Deutsche marks (\$2.76 billion) in the first five months of 1993 and officials said the drop was due "almost exclusively" to international operations.

• Volvo AB said it would discuss the possibility of raising its level of permitted share capital to a range between 1.9 billion kronor (\$245) million) and 7.6 billion kronor at a shareholders' meeting on April 21. • Kingfisher PLC said pretax profit fell 7 percent to £210.9 million for the: financial year ended Jan. 30. AFX, AFP, Bloomberg



DAIMLER: First German Share Sale in U.S.

listed in Frankfurt, 379, as German shares. Even fewer German companies, 41 as of last

year, have issued shares abroad. Daimler-Benz

was listed in Switzerland as early as 1976, but

In the United States, investors interested in

German companies have had to make do with

dards, but they enjoy substantially less liquidity

Rüdiger von Rosen, chairman of Deutsche Borse AG, the umbrella for Germany's eight

regional stock exchanges, once noted that stock of Mexico's telephone company, which con-

forms with U.S. accounting standards, enjoyed greater recognition in New York than the biggest German companies, which are much larg-

Analysts were split over whether Daimler-

Jens Wiecking, an institutional advisor at Merck, Finck & Co., called the financial needs

of Daimler-Benz an "extreme situation" that

several other large German companies, espe-

was not representative for the rest of corporate Germany. On the other hand, it is no secret that

not in London or Tokyo until 1990.

than listed shares.

many's big three chemical companies, said its decision to list shares in Tokyo last year had been understood as "a step toward a listing in

New York." But Hoechst and many other Ger-

man companies, at least until Wednesday, had

been holding out for American recognition of

A spokesman for a large German bank,

meanwhile, said the accounting changes that have made it possible for Daimler-Benz to list

in the United States would not apply to banks, which would like to be listed in New York.

Deutsche Bank AG, for example, holds around 25 percent of Daimler-Benz and would

also like to broaden its international sharehold-

"The German financial system knows it has to bend a little bit if it is to develop its role as a significant financial center," said Richard Reid, a senior economist at UBS Phillips & Drew.

Daimler-Benz is the parent company of Mer-

cedes-Benz AG, well known for its automobiles and trucks, and has diversified over the last

several years into fields such as electrical engi-

neering, rail technology, financial services and

German steel workers in the industrial Ruhr area have started a march to Bonn to protest

recping job cuts, Reuters reported from Dort-

IG Metall, the metal workers' union that organized the march, said that about 75,000 people were expected to attend a rally in Bonn

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■ Steel Workers March

und, Germany.

A spokesman for Hoechst AG, one of Ger- on Friday to protest huge job cutbacks.

German accounting standards, he said.

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American depositary receipts. These require issuers to conform to U.S. accounting stan-Benz would be the first of many German companies to seek a listing in New York. 1.26 2.5 cially chemical companies, are seeking a broader international shareholder base. "People will be more willing to make com-promises on both sides now." Mr. Wiecking 33

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(Continued on next page)

Beijing Tells Banks: "Watch Bottom Line

BELJING - China, tiring of the costs of bailing out state industry, will cut loans to unprofitable enterprises and turn its banks into commercial operations, a central bank official said Wednesday.

"One of the important aspects of financial reform in China is to establish state-owned commercial banks," Zhou Zhengqing, deputy governor of the People's Bank of China, said in an interview. "This is the direction our reforms are head-

China's five main banks are little more than government cashiers than out subsidies dressed up as loans. Two-thirds of state enterprises are unprofitable, and without such loans they would collapse. "Commercial banks in the future will not be responsible for lending

to loss-making enterprises," Mr. Zhou said, He disclosed that the

Stocks Sag In China on Law's Delay

HONG KONG - Gloom descended over China's two bourses Wednesday on news that the country's first-ever securities law may not be ready until next year.

The disappointing announcement was compounded by continued questions about bonus-share issues and company results that have fallen below investor expectations in Shanghai, brokers said.

"Investors are going to spend this week adjusting to the bad news," said Richard Wong, a China analyst at Wardley Investment Services. We'll see some more selective buying next week once investors have discounted all this."

Li Yining, head of a 14member committee that has so far produced four drafts of a ese securities law, said that the anxiously awaited regulations would probably not go into effect until next year.

Investors had been hoping the law would be presented at the National People's Congress, China's parliament, currently meeting in Beijing, bro-

government was considering two strategies to shake up the banking sector, which is one of the biggest obstacles to any hopes Beijing has of creating a market economy.

One possibility was to set up new banks responsible exclusively for "policy loans" directed by the government to areas such as transportation infrastructure and developing new energy sources. The other was that Beijing could split this function within existing banks.

Either way, Mr. Zhou said, after this change, state banks would be thrust into the marketplace and would not be able to write unlimited checks to industry.

We will not subsidize operational losses suffered by enterprises because of their low efficiency," he said. But Western economists warned that changing an entrenched system of subsidies, but-tressed by officials at a local level who can pull rank on bank managers and demand fresh loans, would not occur overnight.

Last year, state banks ignored ceilings imposed by Beijing and doled out twice their lending quotas. Much of the money went to produce unsalable goods.

Bank loans have been targeted to increase at almost the same rate as last year, but Mr. Zhou insisted that the central bank would not allow the target to be breached.

Chips Down, but Share Up? How Japan Reached the Magic 20% Level

TOKYO - Something doesn't quite compute about re-cent market share figures showing foreign companies making huge inroads into Japan's \$21 billion semiconductor market.

On Saturday, Japan was spared a trade brawl with the United States when Washington reported that foreign-made semiconductor chips — primarily from the United States — had a 20.2 percent share of the Japanese market in the last quarter of

That marked a leap of more than four percentage points from 15.9 percent just the quarter before — a leap that came just before a deadline that had been set by the U.S.-Japan Semiconductor Trade Agreement of 1991. The number surprised even the most successful foreign semi-

conductor makers in Japan. While our sales and share in the Japanese market have been slowly increasing, there has not been any dramatic jump as the government share figures suggest," said Miyuki Ochi, a snokeswoman for the American company Motorola Inc., the world's fifth-largest semiconducand Washington were quick to toast the news as a dramatic breakthrough. But it may not have been anything so dramatic.

For one thing, Japan's chip market shrank last year, so the foreign share was made larger without any increase in sales. In fact, sales by foreign semiconductor companies in Japan actually dropped 1 percent, to \$3.1 billion, according to Dataquest Inc., a market research firm.

Another reason for the bulge in market share was pressure on Japanese electronics and computer companies from the Minis-

NEC Set to Launch Its 64-Megabit Chip

AFP-Exiel News TOKYO - NEC Corp. will

sell its next-generation computer chip worldwide next month, offering a memory 16 times that of four-megabit semiconductors widely sold on the market, a company executive said Wednesday. NEC said it would be the first company to sell the 64-megabit dynamic random-access memory

Industry to buy more foreign chips, executives of both American-based and Japanese chipmakers in Tokyo said.

This all means the sudden market-share gain by foreigners could be short-lived. There are already signs that Japan's financial bureaucrats are backing away from the 20 percent target outlined in the U.S.-Japanese chip deal, which expires in 1996.

The 20 percent share is a target to try to reach, not a commitment," the MITI minister, Yoshiro Mori, said at a news conference in Tokyo on Tuesday. Had the foreign market share not reached 20 percent, the issue

would have clouded Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa's talks with President Bill Clinton in Washington next month, and neither side would have wel-

"There is a sense that the 20 percent share wasn't determined by market forces," a spokesman for the U.S. Embassy conceded, "But back in 1986, when the United States only had about 8 percent of the market there was a sense that this figure wasn't determined by market forces either."

Seoul Plans To Put Lid On Prices

SEOUL - The government plans to control prices of 20 daily necessities, including private and public service fees, to help control inflation, Lee Kyung Shik, deputy premier and economic plann minister, said Wednesday. Mr. Lee said the items affected

would include staple foodstuffs and commodities, some fuel items, bus fares and electricity prices. He said consumer prices had risen 2.7 percent by March 15 from the end of 1992, compared with a forecast rise of only 4 percent to 5

percent for the year. Five economic organizations, led by the Korean Chamber of Commerce and industry, announced that "joint efforts" would be made to freeze prices of all manufactured goods for one year in support of President Kim Young Sam's plan

to boost the economy. In the stock market, prices closed mixed in a continued correction of their recent rally, brokers said. Turnover remained light.

Several brokers said a one-percentage-point cut in South Korea's key interest rate that was announced Wednesday had already been factored into stock prices. The composite index fell 0.29 of a point to 666.66, with an estimated

27.7 million shares traded. But some said they had seen renewed buying interest in large-capitalization companies with heavy

POSCO closed 100 won higher at 21,000 won (\$26.48) a share, while KEPCO was steady at 18,100.

Some movement also came after the president said he would focus on measures to boost growth. His remark was interpreted as meaning that measures that would be unpopular with investors may be deaved brokers said.

Traders said stocks appeared likely to edge up further Thursday on increased liquidity, though volume was expected to remain thin. (AFX, Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder)

Singapore Hong Kong Tokyo ... Nikkei 225 Straits Times 5000 O. N.D. J.F.M. 1992 1993 Wednesday Prev. Exchange 6,219.19 6,117.95 11.65 1.652.05.....1.655.02 Singapore : Straits Times 1,663.10 1,659.50 40.22 All Ordinaries _____ 18,491.62 -0.22 Tokyo.... Nikkei 225 18,450.69 Kuala Lumpur Composite Closed. 634.42 ·· 889.82 Bangkok ... 666.95 , -0.04 Composite Stock : 666.66 "4,847.23 +0.16 Taipei Weighted Price 144325 +118 Manila Composite Closed 312.07 Stock index 1 553.25 1 557:87 --- 0 30 and NZSE-40 Closed 1,059:00 National Index

Very briefly:

Investor's Asia

 JHN Oil Operating Co., a Japanese consortium, will start production of crude oil in August at its Pearl River Basin concession off southern. China, with a Chinese state oil company, the consortium said.

• Japanese vehicle production in February, including mini vehicles, fell 1.2 percent from a year ago to 1,043,202 units, the fifth straight month of yearon-year decline, the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association said. · Hitachi Construction Machinery Co. said it had agreed to form a venture to make and market construction equipment in the United States jointly with VME Co. of Belgium. Volvo AB and Clark Equipment Co. each hold a 50 percent stake in VME.

• NHK, Japan's public broadcaster, said it and other investors would set up a company to procure, manage and lease two broadcasting satellites. • Japanese industrial investment in Europe has fallen in the last two years, according to the Japan External Trade Organization • Louis Dreyfus Energy Asia Pacific Pte. said it had set up a joint venture

with a Chinese company that will invest 35 million Singapore dollars (\$21. million) in a floating oil terminal off Shenzhen. • Haw Par Brothers International Ltd. posted an 18 percent rise in its group

1992 net profit to 20.4 million Singapore dollars.

 New World Development Co. of Hong Kong said net profit rose 48, percent for the six months ended Dec. 31, 1992, largely on the back of rental income.

RECOVERY: Signs Multiply That Japan's Recession Is Bottoming Out wrong with the economy is what determined to make sure the econ-

·(Continued from first figance page)

economy may finally be reaching its low point, the two most closely watched measures of the money supply increased last week after several months of decline. Turnarounds in the money supply signify that banks are loosening their credit grip and customers are starting to borrow.

Further, auto sales rose in January and February on a seasonally adjusted basis, heralding a possible end to a disastrous two-year slide.

Still, those indicators hardly add up to a solid rebound, and more umpleasant developments surely lie

Japanese companies appear far from completing a much-needed trumming of excess labor supply and plant capacity. If a number of big companies follow the lead of Nissan Motor Co., which shocked the nation last month by closing a major auto factory, the economy could resume its downward spiral simply because of the effect on psychology.

The one thing that could still go might happen to consumer senti- omy does not "double dip" into a ment," said James Vestal, chief new slump. economist at Barclays de Zoete Wedd Securities (Japan) Ltd. Con-sumption accounts for three-fifths Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa of gross national product, so a fresh visits Washington in April. blow to confidence could abort a

Even optimists tend to believe the recovery will proceed very Japanese consumers and busine slowly, with growth of 3 percent es over the past year has reduced starting only in the final quarter of Japan's appetite for foreign goods, 1993 or the first quarter of 1994. In threatening to dampen global any event, the government appears growth.

Government officials hope to

U.S. officials have pressed Japan to boost domestic demand. The sharp slowdown in spending by Japan's appetite for foreign goods,

HONG KONG: The Jardine Group Is Charting a Course for China Despite a Colonial Past That Mars Ties With Beijing

in the middle of the Sino-British

"Of course, Jardines would like more business in China, and they have a lot to offer, but it has been the slowest hong to reinvest in China. It has largely diversified into the west and Asia instead," said

Pierson Securities. The past is often cited to predict a cautious stance on direct and in-

direct exposure to China. They've spent the past four or five years diversifying away from Hong Kong and China," said Robin Hammond, an analyst with Wardley James Capel who believes

move too quickly into China. Most large Hong Kong groups have outgrown the colony's small market and invested overseas. None, however, has Jardine's peculiar, old-colonialist image problem. "In 1984, when they shifted their domicile, it was very, very negative," said Mr. Hammond. "There would

(Continued from first finance page) Cathy Carney, an analyst with Jardine is unlikely, or unable, to have to still be a lot of old memories around in China." Jardine Matheson was the first Hong Kong company to shift to Bermuda. Recent news that Mercedes Benz

chose another partner, Hong Kong-based Lei Shing Hong Ltd., for a franchise in Shanghai and several northern provinces over Jardine International Motors, a

current partner in Hong Kong and riage Ltd. and Cold Storage retail na," said Archie Hart, head of southern China, heightened speculation that Beijing's ire would cost "Jardine is oiling an escape hatch" Search. "But people lose track of

Jardine in missed opportunities. Some observers say the group's Britain's Trafalgar House PLC; its expansion in restaurants and supermarkets in Australia; its investments in Singapore's Cycle & Car-

Others are more confident. that they are a hong on the way out, that they won't prosper under Chi-Jardine eventually?"

should Hong Kong's 1997 return to
China go awry.

the group's long business history in
China. Dairy Farm signed the joint venture there in 1980 and they have many businesses up and running "There is the perception around there. If any foreign company is

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HIGH TECHNOLOGY & PROFITABILITY FOR THE 21st CENTURY

Hong Kong, May 17-18, 1993

A major international conference co-sponsored by the International Herald Tribune and the International Chamber of Commerce.

09.00	CHAIRMEN'S OPENING REMARKS Lee W Huebner, Publisher, International Herald Tribune, Pans Hart Shankar Singhania, President, International Chamber of Commerce, and President, JK Organization, New Delhi	08.45	THE GLOBAL SHIFT TO ASIA: THE IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL FINANCE, TECHNOLOGY AND THE WORLD ECONOMY Kenneth S Courtls, First Vice President, Deutsche Bank Capital Markets (Asia) Ltd. Tokyo
09.15	HIGH TECHNOLOGY: WHO BENEFITS? Simon Murray, Group Managing Director, Hutchison Whampoa Ltd, Hong Kong	09.15	FINDING THE MONEY: THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENTS AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR ONTO C C Lin, President, Industrial Technology Research Institute. Tappei
10.00	KEYNOTE ADDRESS Chris Patten, Governor of Hong Kong		John Strickland, Executive Director Services, HSBC Holdings plc, London Peter G Wolff, Vice President, Asian Technology Research,
10.45	Cottee		Kidder Peabody & Co Inc. Tokyo
11 15	TECHNOLOGIES OF THE FUTURE: PICKING THE WINNERS	10.30	Cotlee
	Stan Shih, Chairman & Chief Executive Officer, Acer Inc, Taipes George White, Manager, Apple - ISS Research Center, Singapore Allan Wong, Chairman & Managing Director. V Tech Group of Companies, Hong Kong Senior Executive, AT&T, New Jersey	11.00	CHINA: A MAJOR HI-TECH PLAYER IN THE 21st CENTURY? Zhu Lilan, Vice Chairman. State Science and Technology Commission, Beiging Lee S Ting, Managing Director, North-East Asia Operations, Hewlett Packerd Asia Paculic Ltd, Hong Kong Chia-Wel Woo. President, The Hong Kong University of Science & Technology
13.00	Lunch Guest Speaker: Noboru Hatakeyama, Vice-Minister for Inter- national Affairs, Ministry of International Trade & Industry, Japan	12.15	DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: THEIR PLACE IN THE MARKET Prof Dr B J Habibie, Minister for Research & Technology, Indonesia
15.00	CORPORATE ALLIANCES: MOTIVATION. RISKS AND REWARDS Yasuo Kato, Executive Vice President, NEC Corp., Tokyo Mike Monachino, Senior Managing Director, Manufacturing & Development, IBM World Trade Asia-Pacific Group. Tokyo Tsuyoshi Kawanishi, Senior Executive Vice President.	13.30	R A Mashelkar, Director, National Chemical Laboratory, India Invin J Robinson, President, Vietnam-American Chamber of Commerce, New York
	Toshiba Corp, Tokyo	14.30	SATELLITE OVER ASIA: THE POLITICAL SOCIAL AND
16.30	Tea		ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS Brent Harman, Group Chief Executive, Television New Zealand Ltd Julian Mounter, President & Chief Executive Officer, Star TV.
16.45	CORPORATE ALLIANCES: MAKING THEM WORK		Hong Kong
	Young Su Kim, Corporate Vice President, Samsung Electronics Co Ltd., Seoul Denny Ko, President, Tawan Aerospace Corp. Taipei Miklo Ohtsuki, Executive Vice President, Fujitsu Ltd., Tokyo	15.30	INNOVATION AND HIGH TECHNOLOGY IN ASIA: THE WAY AHEAD Tadaaki Chigusa, Director, McKinsey & Company Inc. Tokyo

16 00 Close of Conference REGISTRATION INFORMATION: The fee for the | REGISTRATION FORM: To register for the conference, please complete the form below and send it to. conference is US\$95.00. This includes kindres, the cooklail reception and all conference documentation. Fees Tel: (44.71) 835.48(2. Fax. (44.71) 836.0717 coordan reception and a comenterior occurrentation in each are payable in advance and will be refunded less a US\$100.00 cancellation charge for any cancellation re-ceived in writing on or before April 30, after which time we regret there can be no refund. We are able to offer a limited. number of places at a special rate of US\$850.00 for ICC members and members of the HKGCC.

The program has been organized in association of Kong General Chamber of Commerce. CONFERENCE LOCATION: The Regent Hotel, Salisbury Road, Kowloon, Hong Kong, Tel: (852) 721 1211. Fax: (852) 739 4546. CONFERENCE SPONSORS:

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WATER: English Company Finds a World-Wide Market for Its Skills

international bidders - two French companies and two other British ones - willing to take on

the work. "Some of the entities coming up for privatization serve cities with populations as big or bigger than the entire 7 million population of the North West," said Andrew Glasgow, the former GEC-Marconi executive who now heads North

West Water's international arm. One of the problems North West faces is persuading its own people of the merits of international travel Robert Boland, a managing director of the company, says many on his staff of 500 engineers have never before left northwest Engthem to go spend six months in entrenched forces in a highly atom- cropool had no sewage-treatment mexico City." entrenched forces in a highly atom- cropool had no sewage-treatment ized business, the French compa- plants whatsoever — North West is

The lure of huge foreign contracts makes the effort all but mandatory. Mr. Thian insists that the most risky course for the water industry would be "doing nothing."

so doing, it has east its net much farther from home than many of its

On the international stage, it has come face to face with the two

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nies Lyonnaise des Eaux and Compagnie Générale des Eaux. Outside of France and, more recently. Brisain, the water business remains the province of relatively small public

the regulators."

While some of the 10 other privatized British water companies have diversified by making polyglot purchases of anything from hotels to solid-waste companies, North West has stuck to the water and waste-water business. Its base of the strategy wonder water business.

strength and breadth of their management," said Graeme Movse, an analyst with Kleinwort Benson. Having inherited the most dilapidated water and sewer system in

midway through a £5 billion upgrade of its system, the largest such program in Britain. The bulk of North West's earnings now and for the foreseeable future will flow from providing water and sewer service to the likes of Liverpool and Manchester. Even at home, though, Mr. Thian's ambitions tower over the flat Cheshire

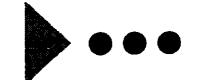
launch pad. A new, few-expensesspared training, lab and conference ny's headquarters. North West employees have been asked to submit the new buildings. One Londonbased analyst has his own sugges tion: "Thian's Ego."

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A Guide to the 21st Century



New Technologies For Better Lives, Higher Profits

Throughout the 20th century, technology has been regarded as the path toward making the world a better place. Kidney dialysis, video cameras, satellite communications — the list of technological advances that affect us every day could go on and on.

Technology has helped many people live longer, healthier, happier, more productive lives. In recent years, however, technology has taken on added importance. Rather than simply a means of improving society, it is seen more specifically as an economic tool. It is estimated that new technology is responsible for two-thirds of the increase in living standards around the world over the past 50 years, and no one seems to be saying that technology will play a lesser role in the first half of the 21st century.

Yes, producing a better cordless telephone can lead to easier, cheaper communications—a laudable goal in and of itself. But today's government and corporate leaders are betting that such technological advances can also mean more business, increased commerce, wider trade, new jobs and, ultimately, a higher quality of life.

A key example is the Clinton administration's policy paper. "Technology for America's Economic Growth," which shifts the U.S. focus on technology from maintaining a security edge during the Cold War to seeding long-range economic growth in a world of open competition and free trade. One of the cornerstones is Vice President Al Gore's call for a national fiber-optic network of "information superhighways" that would boost productivity by linking businesses, public and private institutions, government agencies, schools and homes.

The ripple effects of new technology have become global for countries, companies and consumers. We look to technology to feed, clothe, clean and cure, and to make the world a safer place for us all. The following takes a look at several general areas where technology is moving fast, focusing on specific innovations and advances.

BIOTECHNOLOGY

You don't have to be a rocket scientist — or even a biogeneticist — to know that tomatoes today often don't taste as good as they did in the good old days three or four decades ago. Growers say it is an economic fact of life, due to the change from local farming and sales to mass-market production and distribution. Many of today's producers know that if they leave their tomatoes on the vine until they are perfectly ripe for picking and eating, then there's a good chance the tomatoes will be bruised or rotten by the time they get to the shelf. But if tomatoes are picked while still green and forced to ripen in transit off the vine, they reach the shelves hard and round but relatively tasteless. It is no wonder that an estimated 30 percent of tomatoes are picked green and that so many of us complain that tomatoes just are not what they used to be.

Calgene, a company based in Davis, Calif., is hoping to use biotechnology to genetically engineer a modern tomato that looks good and tastes good, too. The decadelong project, which has cost \$20 million so far, may sow the seeds for a revolution in agriculture. Companies such as ICI, Dupont and Monsanto are watching Calgene's experiment with its so-called "Flavr-Savr" tomatoes carefully; if it is successful, there is bound to be big interest and investment in other biogenetic programs to deliver tasty fresh produce even out of season.

More than 100 crops, such as cereals that can withstand drought and cotton that is immune to weevils, reportedly are undergoing field tests in America and Europe. Zeneca, the biotechnology arm of the newly reorganized ICI, is competing with Calgene to produce the perfect tomato, but is also working on applying the same genetic-engineering principles to soft fruit such as melons, peaches, plums and berries, along with vegetables such as cucumber and squash. Obviously, the less of this food that is lost to spoilage, the more people it will feed at lower costs.

Genetic engineering is, in effect, tinkering with nature through manipulation of recombinant DNA, the so-called building blocks of life. Scientists have found that by transplanting genes from one organism to another, the second organism sometimes can take on, and flourish with the characteristics from the transplanted gene.

with, the characteristics from the tradisplanted general The principal advantage over traditional plant breeding is that it can be done so quickly. Instead of splicing two related plants together and waiting to see how it grows and how its seeds grow, biogeneticists can develop new varieties in weeks, with much more accurate assessments of a plant's long-range capabilities. And plants do not need to be as closely related as in traditional splicing; a pest-resistant gene from an unrelated strain can easily be introduced to the existing genes in another strain.

In the end, unlike so many other aspects of science, it will be everyday shoppers — and their tastebuds — that decide what works and what does not work in the world of biotechnology.

NEW MATERIALS AND COMPOSITES

Advanced materials seems a subject beyond the ken of most people. After all, it is the stuff of science fiction — paint that makes giant bombers "invisible" to radar, ceramics that are stronger and withstand heat better than ceramics that are stronger and withstand heat better than any metal, ultra-light fibers that can contract like muscles any metal, ultra-light fibers that can contract like muscles and literally act as a second skin for astronauts, and composites that move bits of information and electronic impulses at speeds much faster than old-fashioned sili-

con.
In truth, new materials have had a remarkable impact on everyday life in recent years. Fillings for teeth are on everyday life in most amazing of all — pearly-lighter, stronger and — most amazing of all — pearly-

tooth white instead of gummetal gray. Similarly, advances in artificial joints have brought mobility and added years of productive life to millions.

In sports alone, the progress is amazing. In tennis, new composites mean that aging hackers can buy a new racket and beat their children for a couple of more years. And that Jennifer Capriati probably will not suffer the physical toll that cut short the careers of earlier teen prodigies who blew out their elbows and shoulders playing with wood or metal rackets. In golf, graphite composites mean that Jack Nicklaus, and the rest of us, can keep hitting the ball as long — or short — as we did as youngsters.

But the advanced materials industry is not what it once

But the advanced materials industry is not what it once was, and it certainly is not what many thought it would be only a few years ago. After a flurry of investment by major companies on both sides of the Atlantic in the late 1980s, many have cut back their efforts. For ICI, it was a combination of the global recession and the realization that the anticipated mass markets simply were not there for many advanced materials.

One aspect of the industry that is growing, however, involves new applications of old materials, or rather old materials that have become advanced because they are in a new form. At universities and private laboratories in both North America and Europe, scientists are experimenting with new types of diamond coatings. Still the hardest substance known to man, diamond coatings could prolong the life and uses of a wide variety of drills, cogs, pistons, cams, ceramics, turbine blades and other hard components that get heavy wear. Typically, dia-

mond coatings are created by heating hydrogen and methane so that carbon is released; if the temperature is maintained at 800 degrees Centigrade, the form of carbon released is a diamond film.

The scientists, who say it takes all day to produce only a few microns (half of one-thousandth of a millimeter) of diamond coating, say the process could ultimately lead to diamond films combining with impurities such as boron to produce even faster computer chips.

MEDICAL EQUIPMENT AND PROCEDURES

Much of science has always been aimed at shedding

Continued on Page 17

Your customer is overflowing with information. Are you harnessing it to power your business?

To generate revenue you need customers. To generate customers you need information: What products and services do your customers want? When do your customers want them? How do your customers want them? Are your customers receptive to new offerings? Are your customers amenable to increased sales content? Indeed, who are your customers? Unisys is proud to introduce a unique and powerful new way to answer these vital business questions: CUSTOMERIZE_{SM}.

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ADVERTISING SECTION

Investors' Best Bet: Flourishing 'Intelligent' Services

assessment," "factory floor logistics

management" and other automotive

manufacturing services aimed at sal-

vaging the industry are flourishing in

what is now a \$3 billion segment.

Even in the generally profitable tele-

communications equipment sector, the companies that design and man-

ufacture individual products and

systems for other producers repre-

sent the strongest and most profit-

able telecom activity, forecast to gen-

If services assisting manufacturers

are thriving, services derived from

infrastructure systems are positively

booming. Operating a national tele-

communications system is still a

highly lucrative affair, as the top

positions of AT&T, BT, France Tele-

com and DBP Telekom in their re-

spective countries' profitability ta-

However, these companies are

now being pressed by dozens of new-

ly founded, mostly small companies

that use sophisticated message-en-

coding technologies to bundle hun-

dreds or thousands of individual

data, voice and fax transmissions

into a single "gateway" connection.

Other companies use such cutting-

edge processes as satellite up-links to

route truck and tanker fleets for

freight forwarders while monitoring

warehouses for suppliers. In doing

so, these companies can avail them-

selves of "storage facility systems"

developed by major European dis-

tributors for proprietary and third-

Striking back, traditional commu-

nications systems operators such as

France Telecom have entered the

services contracting sector. Newly

founded corporate services subsid-

iaries design, install and equip in-

house communication systems for

individual companies and even (as in

the recent case of the Ukraine) entire

nations. Working with leading com-

puter-hardware producers, these op-

erators have also set up electronic

payment services (like the IBM/Te-

lekom venture "Telecash") for the

retail sector, as well as financial in-

formation and transaction networks

erate \$38 billion in 1993.

bles show.

party use.

That cutting-edge technologies are needed to make manufacturing sectors competitive became widely recognized in the past decade. As the 21st century approaches, it has become clear that providing services which apply these technologies to reduce costs and to increase output is more likely to produce profits than simply manufacturing high-technology products would.

Called "intelligent," "integrated" or "high-tech" services, they are provided by small, newly founded companies or by subsidiaries of major manufacturers and operators of national infrastructure systems.

The computer industry is one example. The last three years have not been kind to the world's computer systems manufacturers. Even the

The secondary electricity market is profitable

few, scattered success stories - Dell, Compaq. Apple, ASI — have been faced with drastically falling unit prices and profit margins. "It is getting impossible to stay afloat selling computers and their accessories; an applied software or services component has become necessary for corporate survival," says VDI Nachrichten, the authoritative German trade weekly, commenting on the ongoing drop of 20 percent a month in retail prices for PCs in Europe during the past few months.

For the growing ranks of companies that design and manufacture computers and their various components on a contract basis, the last three years have been very good. Already generating a hefty \$59 bil-lion in 1990 in the information-technology sector alone, electronic design and manufacturing services have been increasing in value by 6 percent per year. In the information technology sector, annual earnings of \$81 billion in contract fees are expected by 1996. More importantly. work done by these low-capital-investment, highly flexible service providers routinely generates operating margins of between 20 percent and

40 percent. This shift in growth and profitability from manufacturing hightech products to providing "intellihigh-tech services cuts across technological sectors and national borders. Layoffs and red ink are endemic in the automotive manufacturing sector, but "rapid prototyp-"component quality for the international banking com-

"Integrated services" are provided by the operators of Europe's largest systems - its regional and national power grids. Such power giants as Germany's RWE now routinely map energy-use schemes for their corporate customers on a fee basis. Similar. activities are also performed in the water supply sector by France's Ly-onnaise des Eaux Dumez and Compagnie Générale des Eaux, and by Great Britain's privatized water-supply authorities.

As in the telecommunications sector, private service suppliers are rushing into the "secondary electricity market." One example is a "power license" granted to billionaire commodity trader Marc Rich for the sale of electricity to very large indus-trial clients in England and Wales, the 45th license of its kind in Britain. By using computer-aided, off-peak wholesale power buying techniques, Mr. Rich reportedly plans to undercut current standard rates.

Profit-hungry business service companies and banks are also increasingly spinning off their expensive, proprietary expert systems and data-base capacities into what are known as "soft" or "management" services. Instead of setting up and maintaining their own tax, invoicing and personnel systems, customers can charge such accounting giants as Deloitte & Touche with the task.

Behind each "intelligent service" is the urge to reduce costs, whether in capital, personnel, storage space or time. The striving for greater efficiency has even reached that last bastion of inefficiency and bureaucracy: city hall and its various municipal offices. A number of European communities - many of them located in Eastern Germany - now offer their residents "one-stop service" wherein a municipal staff member uses his or her PC (linked into a city office-wide network) to handle everything from receiving building permits to protesting park-ing tickets. These "digitalized administrative" or "governmental" services, as they are called, are now being offered by Siemens-Nixdorf, NCR and Integrata, among other companies.

The wish to reduce costs — both the immediate ones accruing from pollutant cleanups and the long-term ones arising from lasting damage to the environment - is also behind what are rather nebulously termed "environmental services." Some \$110 billion was spent in Europe last year on cleaning up the continent's

The thirst for profit has led many high-tech companies to market "intelligent" services — such as water management.

air and water and disposing of its wastes — a figure that is expected to double by 2000. While the standard capital and systems operating components of this figure remain large an example would be sewage-treatment facilities built and operated by public-sector authorities - the portion of third-party general and sub-contracting work in this field is

growing fast. Among the young and aggressive companies flocking to the field in Europe is BC Bioclean, headquartered in the German state of Lower Saxony, which has recorded a sevenfold jump in turnover during its first

five years of operation. Its "service": a complete water protection system using biological indicators to monitor and control water purity.

An indication of the overall size and diversity of the environmental services market is given by a cata-logue recently published by Metallgesellschaft, a Frankfurt-based leader in the sector. It lists 71 individual service areas, ranging from the recycling and disposal of munitions and the installation of exhaust scrubbers to the reclaiming of lead from indus-trial wastes and the planning of potable water facilities.

Terry Swartzberg

The New-Old Look in High-Technology Centers

Former industrial and military sites are increasingly serving as the "seedling beds" for young, high-tech companies.

Enterprising business development authorities are employing old sites in new ways to satisfy the pressing economic needs and demands of hightech industry in the 1990s and be-

This practice has been termed "real-estate recycling" by LEG (Lan-

Recycling sites saves time as well as money

desentwicklungsgesellschaft Nord-Rhein Westfalen mbH), one of the leaders in the field. Working for the German state of North-Rhine Westphalia (its principal shareholder) and its communities, LEG has recycled coal mines, textile factories and military barracks into centers for applied production technologies and organization, for ecological planning and construction, and for the manufacturing of advanced textiles.

The formula used by LEG and such other successful "brownfield developers" as Agence de Développement Lille and the Scottish Development Agency is based on a simple business procedure: remove those elements detracting from the site's attractiveness, capitalize on its existing amenities (a waterside location, large-scale expanse of space, the presence of historic buildings) and add whatever else is needed to attract high-tech companies to the development

Excluded by their limited rental or purchasing power from standard real-estate markets, young companies flock to the recycled sites. There are currently 114 so-called "innovation centers" hosting 2,250 companies in Germany alone. The largest. with 100 companies, is the Kopenick neighborhood in East Berlin.

In Central and Eastern Europe, the prime source of sites to be recycled is military facilities. Russia and Ukraine have recently formulated sweeping development plans for such facilities — Ukraine's involve a detailed program of incentives and 1,000 sites — and newly founded companies in Slovakia and the Czech Republic are currently engaged in a form of "do-it-yourself" development, whereby manufacturers undertaking contract work for West European capital goods, automotive, sports and computer companies have set up shop on the sprawling grounds of Martin Trust, located in northern Slovakia, which was the largest non-Soviet defense industry complex in the former East bloc.

Logically enough, elsewhere in Europe, it is the areas with the longest industrial traditions, such as Scotland, which have pioneered the use of "brownfield" sites for technology parks. The success of the Glasgow East End Park, launched in 1985 by the Scottish Development Agency, has led the agency to set up "enterprise zones" in other industrial areas, such as the Ravenscraig steel

"For the last decade, the founding of technology and new business parks has been one of the most popular tools of local and regional development plans," states Rolf Sternberg, technology expert. The spread of these parks has now taken place in all of Western Europe (especially Britain, France, the Netherlands. Germany and Spain) and, increasingly, Eastern Europe.

One incalculable advantage in an age of ever-stricter zoning regulations and ever-longer approval processes: industrial and commercial use is already authorized for these sites. "And that's something that is getting harder and harder to find in Europe these days," says Lothar Spāth. Mr. Spāth, a main architect of the German state of Baden-Württemberg's rise to technological prominence, is now chairman of Jenoptik, located in Jena, Thuringia. Mr. Spāth and his coworkers have facilitated the founding of dozens of new, high-tech companies in the sprawling facilities of the former Carl Zeiss Jena Kombinat (vertically integrated holding company).

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New Technologies for Better Lives, Higher Profits

Continued from Page 15

light on human illness and disease. That has never been more true than it is today, and literally so in the case of new photodynamic therapy that relies on lasers and other forms of light-based treatment. Canadian company, Quadra Logic Technologics, is teaming up with American Cyanamid, the U.S. chemical giant, in developing light-based canumns or knocking over cer therapy. The treatment waiting passengers. relies on a a new drug, Photofrin, that is administered to patients and collects in tumors and other cancerous tissue. Lowpower laser illuminations combine with the drug to create "free radical" oxygen that kills the cancerons cells without harming

Quadra Logic and American Cyanamid's plans for eventually marketing the treatment worldwide has spurred other companies to develop their own light-based therapies, including Ciba-Geigy of Switzerland and Scotia Pharmaceuticals of Britain. Doctors say the big advantage of lightbased therapy is that it wipes out all the cancer. Surgery, on the other hand, typically leaves behind microscopic bits of cancer that can begin growing again and mean more costly treatment for the patient in future years.

the surrounding healthy

The disadvantage is the high cost of using lasers, but new laser technology - such as the solid-state diode laser that McDonnell Douglas is working on -could bring costs down sharply. And doctors at the Royal London Hospital believe that the therapy ultimately may evolve so that it works with intense non-laser light sources. Someday, they hope, the technique could be used for conditions as varied as psoriasis and AIDS.

ROBOTICS

Robots long have been seen as the ultimate in convenience for humans. The days when a pleasant mechanical maid cleans our houses still appear to be well in the future, but robots increasingly go where no human dares to go -into intense heat, bitter cold, disease or radiation contamination, outer space and the ocean floor. Around the world, oceanographers are building deep-sea robots that will not only search for wrecks and bring back treasure, but also collect data from what has been called the planet's last, largest and most mysterious frontier.

Robots will assemble biologic, geologic and chemical information that can monitor the health of the planet: predicting earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, policing contamination and even helping to forecast the weather. It is very likely that an undersea robot will sound the first alarm if and when radiation begins to leak from the estimated 75 nuclear warheads lost or dumped on the ocean floor. Robotics technology will probably have even more impact on work that humans can do but don't want to do — at least not for the lower costs that robots make possible, particularly on assembly lines.

But modern engineering has moved far beyond the novelty of machines with

simple "arms" doing repetitive factory work. Many robotics systems now have "brains" too, thanks to computers and artificial intelligence. An example is the robots that wash railway platforms; their computer controls rely on information from gyroscopes and ultrasonic sensors, and they hum up and down the platforms without falling onto the tracks, crashing into col-

An example of the new ways of melding computers and robotics is "droplet-based manufacturing," which promises to have great impact on the production of metals, pharmaceuticals, ceramics and other substances. Developed at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology with funding help from various U.S. companies in various industrial sectors, it is a computer-driven system for creating droplets of identical size and shape.

This uniformity allows

manufacturers a low-cost means of achieving the properties they need — strength, flexibility, resistance to heat, etc. — through control of the microstructure of materials. By using computer robotics to create microscopic droplets of liquid steel, for example, metal manufacturers get a higher-quality product. Instead of being forced to repeat the manufacturing process several times when the droplets are too different, manufacturers can now be assured of even, uniform galvanizing on the first attempt. Similarly, uniform droplets are important in the drug industry, where oral medicines with a time-release feature must be made of granules of the same

cine activates on schedule. MIT is now refining the process to regulate not only the size of droplets, but how and where they are deposited in the manufacturing process. Computer-controlled patterns put onto a computer disk. often too small to be seen without a microscope, could be used to direct robotic equipment to do den work. The prof. working on this project believe it may someday allow manufacturers of, say, electrical circuit boards, to switch the production process from one design to another at a keystroke.

size to make sure the medi-

SILICON CHIPS

Smaller, faster, cheaper - there is no secret about what makes new chips "hot" in the semiconductor industry. It is also no secret that the biggest silicon advance of the 1980s, and perhaps the biggest prospective growth market for the 1990s, is "flash memory." Flash memory chips, unlike RAM (random access memory) chips, retain the data stored on them when a computer's power is turned off. Because the data is stored on the chips rather than dumped into disk-drive storage, a system using flash memory is much faster - delivering read-write times in nanoseconds rather than the current milliseconds

In a reversal of the common trend in recent decades, flash memory was developed by a Japanese company, Toshiba, but was improved by an American company, Intel, with new design and fabrication methods. Intel controls about 85 percent of the \$100 million annual flash-memory market that has been quadrupling an-nually and should top \$1 billion by 1995.

Intel, which is introducing a "flash card" of chips that is half the size of a credit card but has the power of a typical PC hard-disk drive weighing two pounds, believes flash memory eventually will be used in cameras, fax machines and electronic pocket diaries.

In general terms, the semiconductor industry has been heartened by reassurances from the Clinton administration that it will continue funding for Sematech, the research consortium that for the past five years has received half its funding from individual companies and the other half from the Pentagon's Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency.

The White House is also prepared to take a hard line against Japan — maybe to the point of trade sanctions — for alleged bias against U.S. chip manufacturers, who claim that Japanese trade protectionism is keeping them out of the lucrative Japanese market.

TELECOM

Telecommunications is

where different technologies seem, at least to the consuming public, to be coming together the fastest. It is certainly one of the biggest and fastestgrowing world markets. The International Chamber of Commerce said in a recent position paper: "Rapid technological in-novation in switching. transmission and related computer processing functions make a growing variety of services and facilities possible, and at a declining real cost, just as tional commerce are creating a huge, almost insatiable demand for communications services. The push of technological change combined with the pull of market demand are exerting tremendous pressures on decision makers to reassess the traditional structures and rules for delivery of telecommunications services."

Some of the keenest worldwide competition is in the field of mobile telecommunications. In Europe, for example, the marketing battle lines are being drawn for so-called personal communicators. Olivetti recently bought a stake in Eo Inc. of Mountain View, Calif. in order to start marketing the firm's personal communi-cators — small, hand-held devices — in Europe this

By that time, Apple Computer Inc. also hopes to be in the European market with its version of the

This advertising section was produced in its entire-ty by the supplements division of the International Herald Tribune's advertising department. Timo-thy Harper is a London-based American journalist and lawyer who is the author of "Cracking the New Encourage Markets" (John Wiley & Sons, New European Markets" (John Wiley & Sons, New York). • Terry Swartzberg is a free-lance journalist based in Munich.

personal communicator, which aims to be smaller than today's "notebook" computers and friendlier to use, with easy communications via telephone or cellular connections. Olivetti believes the potential market is 40 million users in Europe for the new product, which would put them in the mass-market league of products such as cellular phones and fax machines

Satellite networks for mobile phones are seen as another huge potential market in Europe, and several systems - some offered by individual companies, others by consortia - have been announced.

Motorola is going it alone on an ambitious scale. Its subsidiary Iridium is spending \$3.2 billion on a 77-satellite network that would allow customers to use pocket-sized cordless telephones to make and receive calls anywhere on the face of the globe. The planned 48-satellite Globalstar network, on the other hand, is being spearheaded by an American competitor, Loral Corp., with design, development and production backing from both U.S. and European allies, including Aerospatiale, Alcatel and Alenia.

Satellite networks, used for voice, messaging and tracking, are sure to make it easier to locate and communicate with remote Third World villages, ships at sea and relief workers at disaster scenes. What remains to be seen is what roadblocks governments will throw in the path of the satellite phone systems, whether customers are willing to pay for the expected higher operating costs of such networks and how many of the proposed systems can survive the

In mass communications, new digital technolmore versatile) the new

stiff competition.

ogy and HDTV (High-Definition Television) promise to revolutionize the way we receive news and entertainment at home. Along the way, new products, from television sets that offer extraordinarily sharp images to the new higher-tech models of VCRs and camcorders (lighter, more powerful, more versatile) the new TVs will require, promise to do much to maintain employment at the electronics factories producing

COMPUTERS

But can they think? Will they ever be able to? Well, some computers, with the right kind of software, can think now. Sort of.

One of the prime examples is a computer system based on "neural" software, so named for the information-processing neurons" that are layered in such a way as to receive information both from outside and from other neurons to recognize, evalnate or recommend in much the same way that the human brain gathers and assesses information. A small British firm,

Neural Technologies, believes such systems will soon be used for a variety of practical purposes: handwriting and face recognition; sales and stockmarket analysis, credit checks, trend detection, fault analysis, industrial efficiency and data evaluation for marketing pro-Since data can be gath-

ered and evaluated in much the same manner as any of the five human senses, neural computer systems can tell when truck wheels are out of balance and know when a building is getting too hot and order the air conditioning turned on. A winetasting program is being developed, and a credit-

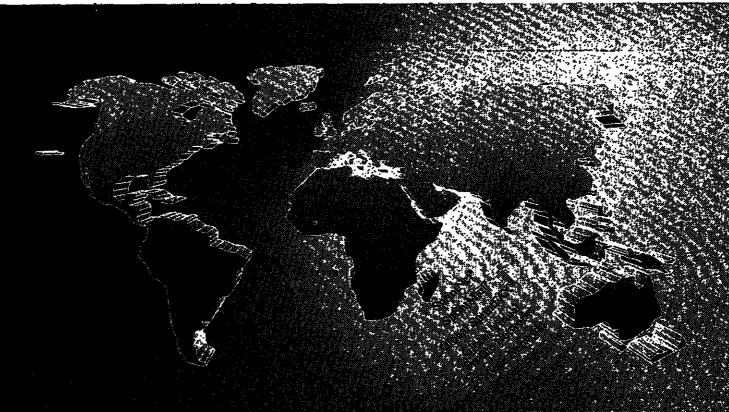
A welded circuit: en route to the 21st century.

card company wants one that will ring alarm bells - and trigger a check to make sure the card has not been stolen - when a customer's charging patterns suddenly change.

One device that some big technology companies are counting on for big sales is the new pocketsized "personal communicators" that are part telephone, part electronic organizer, part PC and part fax machine -all in a hand-held device that can let you talk to anyone, anywhere and see him or her live and in color via a good sharp picture on your little screen. In the workplace com-

puting market, the hot players — some would call them the emerging giants - in the computer world are two American companies that have grown fast: Intel and Microsoft. Intel's microprocessors and Microsoft's operating systems and software have gained dominance with the rise of the PC, and now the two companies are working together to promote new industry standards for the workstations of the future, which will include computer, word processor, phone, fax. messaging system and an interactive TV that allows on-screen transmission of moving pictures from desk

Timothy Harper



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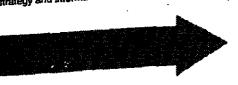


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Indians' Pitchers Sought Refuge, Found Death

New York Times Service By Florida standards, Little Lake Nellie is indeed little, not duite what Floridians call a dollar lake — the larger, perfectly formed circular pools of fresh water resting in limestone pits all over the sunhaked state. Little Lake Nellie is not little enough to be called a wetweather pond, dwarfing the tiny marshes that swell only when the skies empty.

Little Lake Nellie is a small, natutally formed lake, a place that attracts the reclusive and sometimes exclusive crowds from the tonier coastal areas to the midlands, the lake lands of Florida. A place where someone forced to deal constantly with the roaring crowds might seek refuge. Which is what Tim Crews, major league pitcher, obviously sought when he purchased a ranch, complete with stables, corrals and horses two months ago.

The ranch, including a stately home, overlooks Little Lake Nellie. And it was the site Crews, a native Floridian, chose to make his home. And on Monday, it was the place he chose to play host to his teammates, Steve Olin and Bobby Ojeda, and their families.

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It was, after all, the team's lone day off of the spring and although far from the coastal beaches and a perfect place for the young and

anywhere close to a danger zone, let alone a killing field. Yet death is exactly what Crews and his fellow Cleveland Indians pitcher, Olin, encountered at dusk Monday night at the end of a wooden pier that jutted out into Little Lake Nellie.

Crews inadvertently rammed his bass fishing boat into the wooden platform.

hospital, out of danger. Florida Game & Fresh Water

have started to piece together the whys and wherefores of the trage-Fish Commission investigators

"We have 700,000 registered boats in Florida and the highest mortality rate of any state, but we're chipping away at it," said Brian Baines, an officer with the state commission.

uren; of the six, only Crews' daughter, Tricia, is older than age 4. The Cleveland Indians know that. They have already spent two of what will be results of blood alcohol tests on Crews, who piloted the hour Crews and Olin were husbands

gifted to relax, horseback riding, the children left behind. Dealing with the holes left in friendships sunning, fishing.

Crews wasn't supposed to be and families as well as on rosters.

And in Clermont, the residents of this small central Florida town suddenly made famous by the baseball fraternity's first multiple fatality, tried to deal with the notoriety.

Steve Neese had been visiting his in-laws on the cul-de-sac of homes harmless in the light of day, was anything but on Monday when Cross implications of Little Lake Nellie. "It's not unusual to see people out there in the twi-light," Neese a recreational boater himself, said. But, Neese added, Olin, 27. died instantly. Crews, 31, lingered, but only until about 6 can go 65. Crussing around at that speed at night is not a real good idea. You don't have much time to from what I hear, they found the dodge things."

The signs are already obvious what happened. George Wilson, the commission officer in charge of the on-sight investigation, said that there was a cooler on board and that it contained alcohol.

"We are stressing that we cannot confirm that they were drinking." Wilson said. Still, Indians officials

loss and their grief, mourning for too familiar with so much going by a batted ball to the eye in 1957. drew.



Steve Olin, who was in spring training with the Indians, was killed along with teammate Tim Crews in the Florida boating accident.

wrong in a world supposedly blessed with nothing but health. youth, good fortune and wealth. After all, the Indians were the first and only major league team to lose co-owner, 71-year-old David Jaa player in a game, in 1920, when cobs, also passed away after a long Chapman was killed by a

Ominous signs, in fact, never seem to ebb for this franchise. This winter brought more than the deaths of the pitchers. The team's illness. And the team's would-be Cleveland Indians know that. They have already spent two of what will be many days dealing with their commence in an organization all but his career was all but shattered from the map by Hurricane An-

Sox Give Jackson Thumbs Up

Chicago White Sox on Wednesday exercised the option on Bo Jack-

add another \$1.5 million. "Bo has been hitting well all spring and he has made steady improvement in his running and abili-ty to play the outfield," general manager Ron Schueler said. "He has passed in all areas. His bat has been good all spring. His running has picked up and he is getting a jump on the ball in the outfield. Jackson was hitting 372 with 9 RBI in 14 spring training games. He leads the team in hits, RBI and

total bases. "The decision was in the hands of the White Sox," Jackson said. "I have never worked this hard in all my life.

"I didn't expect the kind of spring I've had. I didn't think I'd be running balls down, starting and stopping and getting from home to first in 4.3 seconds," said Jackson, who had hip replacement surgery in April 1992.

He has not played full time since injuring the hip in a playoff game for the Los Angeles Raiders in January 1991.

Also Wednesday, talks broke down between the Philadelphia Phillies and Darren Daulton over terms of a guaranteed four-year, \$18 million contract that would make Daulton the highest-paid catcher in baseball.

son's 1993 contract, paying the the player with an artificial hip \$10,000 plus incentives that could canceled exhibition games through the canceled exhibition through the cancele Elsewhere, the Indians, hit by the Wednesday, Milwaukee Brewers owner Bud Selig, the chairman of the Executive Council that is run-

SPRING TRAINING

ning baseball in the absence of a commissioner, instructed all clubs to fly their flags at half-staff through Wednesday and to conduct a moment of silence before each game in memory of the dead

In Tuesday's exhibition action: Dodgers 6, Royals 5: In Baseball City, Florida, Eric Karros drove in two runs with a homer and a double

for Los Angeles, Brian McRae and Wally Joyner each had two hits and two RBI for Kansas City. Rangers 4, Pirates 3: In Bradenton, Florida, Butch Davis hit a tworun homer during a three-run fifth

inning outburst to lift Texas over Pittsburgh. Jose Canseco singled and doubled, driving in the Rangers' other two runs.

Red Sox 7, Tigers 5: In Lake-land, Florida, Mike Greenwell singled in two runs in the ninth inning for Boston after Detroit had tied the score with a four-run eighth in which the key blow was Alan

Trammell's two-run homer. Expos 5, Marlins 3: In West

SARASOTA, Florida — The impasse, Phillies president Palm Beach, Florida, pinch hitter Matt Stairs singled in one run in Thicago White Sux on Wednesday Daulton would be paid in the event of a strike or lockout next year. over Florida.

The second secon

Angels 1, Rockies 0: In Tempe, Arizona, California's Luis Polonia scored the only run on Chili Davis's first inning sacrifice fly. Mark Langston scattered four hits over seven innings for the Angels, Butch Henry pitched five scoreless innings for Colorado.

Giants 7, Brewers 3: In Scottsdale, Arizona, Dave Burba pitched five strong innings and doubled m two runs to carry San Francisco Larry Sheets and Greg Vaughn each had two hits and an RBI for

Cubs 4, Athletics 3: In Mesa, Ari-200a, Rick Wilkins drove in two runs and Sammy Sosa went 2-for-3 with an RBI and two runs scored for Chicago. Craig Paquette went 3-for-3 and hit a solo homer for Oakland.

Cardinals 4, Blue Jays 0: In St. Petersburg, Florida, Rheal Cormier and three relievers combined on a four-hitter and Ozzie Smith collected two hits and two RBI to lead St. Louis. Toronto starting pitcher Dave Stewart allowed three runs and six hits in five innings.

Reds 11, Phillies 4: In Clearwater, Florida, Hal Morris drove in three runs and Bip Roberts collected three hits, two runs scored and two RBI for Cincinnati. The Reds got 19 hits off five Philadelphia (AP, UPI) pitchers.

SCOREBOARD

N. 131111

NBA Standings EASTERN CONFERENCE

Chicago Cleveland Charlotte Atlanta Indiana Detroit WESTERN CONFERENCE

49 15 .766 46 21 .487 38 25 .603 33 31 .516 32 34 .485

21 44 .323 281/2 Socramento 21 44 x-clinched playoff berth. TUESDAY'S RESULTS
Delics 34 27 24 22—107
Nanta 26 25 28 36—125
Davis 10-16 0-0 20, Rooks 8-16 7-8 23; Wilkins 9-23 9-11 26, Augmen 4-11 10-11 1E Rebounds— Dalles 47 (Rocks 12), Atlanta 54 (Wijis 12). -Dollos 2) (Wiley, Combridge 4), Al-

lanta 25 (Blaylock 6).

Alami 23 27 21 18— 69
Oricado 23 22 23 30 27—183
Rice 11·201-124.5mitth-16-118; C'Neal 1318:45 28. Royal 2-19·10 13. Rabounds—Allami
44 (Selkaly 10). Oricado 52 (C'Neal, Toibert

Charlotte 19 22 29 22—163
Harry 8-134-429, Olojuwon 13-23-8-31, Smith
18-18-5-727; Johnson 6-16-2-414, Gill 10-18-9-21,
Curry 6-16 0-0 14. Rebosinds—Houston 56
(Thorpe 12), Charlotte 48 (Johnson 15), As; stats—Houston 27 (Smith 8), Charlotte 31 (Bo-

Cleveland 30 26 39 32—127
Ellis 8-140-0 16, Carr 9-17-5-5 21; Wilkins 8-14
0-0 16 Daugherty 12-17-1-2 25, Price 6-11-3-3 16.
Rebounds—Son Antonio 46 (Robinson 9).
Cleveland 61 (Williams 11). Assists—Son Antonio 21 (Johnson 5), Cleveland 42 (Price 18).
Minnesota 22 21 25 32—100
Chicago 24 29 27 25—107
Leeting 6-14-0-177 Bearson 12-41-131 M Williams 6-14-0-177 Bearson 12-41-177 Bearson 1

NHL Standings

Philodelphia 20 16 23 24—69
Philodelphia 20 19 22 27—63
Ellis 7-14 4-6 III, Mutombo 5-9 2-9 12, Pock 5-11
2-3 12; Harwikins 6-14 4-6 19, Gilliam 6-15 4-4 16, Sostom Rebounds—Denver 23 (Mutombo 15), Philodelphia 60 (Weatherspoon 17), Assists—Denver 20 (Stills 5), Philodelphia 23 (Weatherspoon 6). Nortis Division

5-8-5-15. Pierce 9-14-5-8-24. Reboends—Port-land 45 (Kerser 9), Searlite 45 (Kerne, Cose 7). Assists—Partiand 27 (Porter 19), Searlite 24 (McMillon 9).

LA Clippers 22 30 29 21—184 Socramento 33 36 24 25—121 Norman 8-16-6-6-23, Marning 11-21-8-10-30; Washington 20 2 1 1—5 Inside 19-22-2-3-46, Webb 10-15-9-17. Sectomento 48 (Fiscale 9). Assists—LA Clippers 28 (Norman 12), Socramento 49 (Fiscale 9). Assists—LA Clippers 29 (Webb 17).

HOCKEY

Patrick Division

W L T Pts GF GA

46 21 6 98 304 235

37 28 7 81 292 254

36 31 6 78 247 258

33 28 11 77 277 263

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

7 21 48 5 4/ 210 204 Smythe Division 17 38 26 9 85 297 237 36 26 10 82 276 245 15 34 31 7 75 245 13 35 6 72 275 285 25 42 8 58 217 295 10 62 2 22 192367 4 viscosit harit. Chicaga 26 29 27 25—197
Lostiner 6-149-1071, Person 12-24 1-231 M,Williams 6-10 11-11 23; Pippen 6-158-929, Jordan 1221 64 34, Rebounds—Minnessito 45 (Loetiner 12), Chicago 44 (S.Williams 13). Assists—Minnesolto 20 (West R), Chicago 27 (Jordan 7).
Indiama 24 22 28 25—101
Utah 28 37 39—119
Schramot 5-13 6-8 16, Miller 12-16 4-5 33;
Stockton 9-12 37 22. Corolin 8-12 3-4 19, Rebounds—Indiama 25 (Richardson 121, Utah 54 (Corolin 11), Assists—indiama 25 (Richardson 121, Utah 23 (Stockton 7)).
New York 21 22 17 22— 92
Smythe Division
x-Vancouver 38 26 9 85 297 207
x-Vancouver 38 26 9 86 207 207
x-Vancouver 38 26 9 86 207 207
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| Department | Dep

Normon 5-16 6-6 23. Morning 11-21 8-10 JU; Washinston
Tisdale 19-23 2-3 48, Webb 18-15 9-11 29. Rebounds—LA Clippers 56 (Normon 12), Socromento 48 (Tisdale 8), Assists—LA Clippers 28
(MLJockson 11), Socromento 37 (Webb 17).
ton (on Hextall) 13-8-7—28. ton transactive 2 1 2—5
Winnipes 0 3 1—4
Clork (16), Berschevsky (29), Glimour (29),
Andreychuk (59), McL.lwch (13); King (7),
Zhannov (16), Selonne (67) 2, Stots on gool—
Toronta (on Essensu) 13-17-13—43. Winni-

INTERNATIONAL FRIENDLIES odor 2. United States 2

ENGLISH PREMIER LEAGUE

I DON'T TRUST THE GUM ON ENVELOPE FLAPS, SO I TAPED IT TWICE...

Section Section 1985 **Exhibition Results**

Montreal 5, Florido a
Bathimare vs. Cleveland, ccd.
Los Angeles 6, Kansos City 5
Texas 4, Pittsburgh 3
Housian vs. N.Y. Mets, ccd.
California 1, Colorado 0 Chicago Cubs 4. Ookland 3 St. Louis 4. Toronto 8

THIRD ONE-DAY INTERNATIONAL New Zealand vs. Australi

Weapesday, in Westington, New Zealand, New Zealand; 214 (30 overs) Australia: 126 (37.2 overs) New Zealand wan by 83 runs. Australia leads five-match series 2-1, FIRST ONE-DAY INTERNATIONAL West Indies vs. Pakistan Tuesday, in Kingston, Jamaico Pakiston 223-6 (50 evers) West (ndies: 224-6 West Indies won by 4 wickets.

8AŞEBALL American League DETROIT—Sent John DeSliva, pitcher; John Cangelasi, outfielder; and Marty Peavy, catcher; to their minor-league camp for reas-

ATLANTA—Optioned Jose Oliva, infletder, and Brian Bark, Pedro Barbon, and Dan Eiliatt, pitchers, to Richmond, IL; Michael Patts, pitcher; Tyler Houston, catcher; Hector Ros. Inflelder; and Tray Hughes, outflelder, to Greenville, SL; Mail Murray, pitcher, to Durtam, Carolina League, Sent Mike Hosteller, pitcher, and Chipper Jones, shortstop. tcher. to lowa, AA; Jose Vierra, inficider, to ddle Zambrana and Scott Wade, autflekters CINCINNATI—Optioned Scott Service pitcher, and Jacob Brumfield, outfielder, to

COLORADO—Traded Denis Boucher, pitch-er, to San Diego for Jav Golser, first baseman, Assigned Brett Merriman, Ma Santord, Dana J. Owens, cotcher, to Colorado Springs, PCL.

FLORIDA-Optioned Darrell Whitmore, outfleider, to Edwardon, PCL; Andres Bersoutfleider, to Editionton, PCL: Andres Berumen, pitcher: Roman Martinez, infleider, and Carl Everett, Kerwin Moore and Jesus Towarez, auffleiders, to High Detert, California Lasgue, and Hector Carrasco, pitcher, to Kane Caurby, Midwest Losaue, Sent Jeffrey Toboka, catcher, to Edmanton and Charles Johnson, catcher, and Robert Person, pitcher, to their minor-league came for reassignment, Punchaged Cartinact of Charlie Hough, pitcher, from Edmanton.

LOS ANGELES—Optioned Mike Busch and Eddle Pye, infleiders, and Billy Ashley, outfleider, to Albudueraue, PCL Released Lance McCullers and Wally Ritchie, pitchers.

MONTREAL—Optioned Gil Heredig, Bill

MONTREAL-Optioned Gil Haradio, Bill Risley and Len Picola, pitchers, to Ottowa, PCL, Sent Gabe White; Tavo Alvarez, and Sergio Voldez, pitchers, to their minor-leasue come for reassignment, Signed Jock Clark, first baseman, to minor-league cuntract. Claimed Ted Wood, auffielder, off waivers from San Francisca. N.Y. METS—Wolved John Carutti, bitcher.

N.Y. ARETS—Wolved John Ceruffl, bitcher, Optioned Acron Lodesma and Butch Hyskey, infleiders, to Binghamton, EL, and Broak For-dyos. Catcher: Dave Teigheder, pitcher; and Jeremy Burnitz, auffielder, to Nortolik, IL. Sent Javier Gonzalez, Catcher, for their minor-league come for recessionment.

PHILADELPHIA—Optioned Broad Brink and Sheek Doorks, allebane to Scenators.

and Steve Partis, pitchers, to Scranton Wilkes Barre, IL.
PITTSBURGH—Sent Jerry Golf and Keith and Jose Sandoval, infielders; Scott Bullett and William Pennyfeather, autifielders, to their minor-leasue comp for reassignment, ST. LOUIS—Sent Bryan Eversport, pitcher; Paul Coleman, outfleider; Darrell Dook, Infleider; and Paul Ellis, Marc Ronan and Ed Futton, calchers, to their minor-league camp for reassignment.

Tim Warrell, prichers; D.J. Dozier, cofficieler; and Lufs Looz, infielder, to Las Vesos, PCL. Sent Joe Strons and Ray Youns, pitchers; Bob Geran, catcher; and Jarvis Brown, authelder, to their minor-league comp for reassignment. SAN FRANCISCO—Put Dave Anderson, in-SAN FRANCISCO—PUT DOVE Anderson, Infielder, on selvers to give him his moond-tional release. Traded Mark Leanard, out-fielder, to Saltmore for Steve Scarsona, Infielder, Sent Croix Colbert, catcher; Steve Hosey, outfielder; J.R. Phillips and Andres Santona, Infielders, to their minor-league

BASKETBALL

BOSTON—Walved Marcus Webb, forward. DALLAS—Signed Tim Legler, guard, for remoinder of season.

DETROIT—Put Mark Apulare, forward, on injured list. Activated Mark Randall, for-

injured list, Activated Mark Hongoli, tor-word, from injured list.

GOLDENST.—Walved Alfae Lister, center.
PORTLAND TRAIL—Put Kevin Dock-worth, center, on injured list. Activated Res-gle Smith, torward, from injured list.

FOOTBALL
Rediend Footbell Leasure
BUFFALO BILLS—Signed Gree Poterra.
Inflibock: Jim Groy, defensive end, end Mickey Washington, canaerbock.
DETROIT—Signed Radney Holmon, fight

guard,
MIAMI-Signed Reggle Brown and Alex Johnson, wide receivers; Kavin Robbins, botile; Tony Rowell, center; Fronkle Smith, conterback and Craig Vecay, nose tacte, and, Mark
Ingram, wide receiver, to 3-year contract.
NEW ENGLAND—Signed Autron Jones, detensive end, and Scott Secules, autrierbock,
N.Y. GIANTS—Re-signed Sean Landerb,
punter, to 4-year contract, Signed Mark Jock-

son, wide receiver, to 3-year contract.
PHOENIX—Signed John Booty, delensive back, PITTSBURGH—Signed David Vicenta.

ceiver.

SAN FRANCISCO—Signed Derek Loville.
running bock, and Anthony Mass, Opebacker. Agreed to terms with Bill Romanowski, line

I AMP'A BAY—Signed Hardy Mickerson. Inebacker, to 3-vaor controct. Matched New England's offer to Tony Mayberry, center. HOCKEY National Hockey League ANAHEIM—Named Jack Ferreira, generol manager; and Plears Gau

BOSTON-Agreed to 3-year contract with Don Sweeney, defensemen.

BUFFALO—Traded Mike Romsey, defensemen, to Pittsbursh for Bob Erney, left wins. EDMONTON—Traded Craig Muni, defense mon, to Chicago for Milie Hudson, center. HARTFORD—Traded Steve Konroyd, de-

MINNESOTA....Arm dead Meet Colorbi, do insurant, from Wingless for 1993 ninth-round and 1981-round draff picks. Sent James Block, center, to Kalamazza, IL. MONTREAL—Traded Eric Charron and Alain Cote, defensemen, to Tampa Bay for Rob Ramage, defensemen. Sisned Todd

Ewen, right wing, to 2-year contract. NEW JERSEY—Sent Bobby Hollic, center,

Reculted Bobby Holik, center, and Troy Mal-letts, lett wing, tram Uffica. R.Y. ISLANDERS—Traded Daniel Marcis.

N.Y. RANGERS—Acquired John McIntyre. Center, from Los Angeles for Mark Hardy otherstrian and tyru time-runnia gram routes.
Traded Randy Gilbent, canher, to Tampo Bay
for Milke Hortman, left wints.
PITTSBURGH—Littled suppossion of Brios
Pagarty, defension, and assigned him to
Cleveland, IHL.

Fogorty, defensement, and assigned him to Cleveland, IHL.

37. LOUIS—Assigned Philippe Boson, forward, to Peoria, IHL. for conditioning.
SAN JOSE—Recolled Dody Wood, forward, and Wade Ficherty, positender, from Konsos City, IHL Assigned John Corter, left wise, to Konsos City, and Hobe McDocough, center, to Son Diego. IHL.

TAMPA BAY—Recolled Molt Herwey, defensemen: Joson Ruff, left wing; Joson Lo-Freniere, forward; Chris LiPamo, defensemen; and David Lithman, southeader, from Altanto, IHL. Traded Peter Toglianetti, defensemen, to Pirisburgh for 193 juird-round draft elek.

draft pick.
VANCOUVER—Traded Robert Kron, left wing; a 1993 third round draft pick and fa erations to Hartford for Morray Cro

ven, forword. Acquired Don Retushov, de-feasemen, from Winnipeg for 1993 similremain from transport of the remain of the r

boil cocch.

Tren's bostetball coach and ogreed to mul-theor controct.

CUMBERLAND. TENN.—Named Milke Pe-trene men's bostetball coach.

HOCKEY EAST—Massachusetts will join anierence in 1994-95. KEAN—Mike Gatley, Interimmen's b

boll coach, resigned.

LA SALLE—Named Chares Turpey men's and women's track and cross-country coach.
LOUISIANA TECH-Pined Steve Buckelow
and Rennie Bajley, assistant bastetball

iball coach and Anne Leonard head volley-I coach and testision; softball coach.

MIAM:—Named Rick Mello associate an-letic director for external officirs. MICHIGAN—Men's gymnastics will be dropped as varidly sport offer 1993-94 season and add wamen's socier, 1994 tail. NEVADA—Tommy Gates, warnen's bas-kefboil cooch, resigned, Named Pat Foster

NEWBERRY—Torn Gulan's controct, men's bosketball cooch, will not be renewed. NEW HAVEN—Christo Champion, wornen's bosketball cooch, residened. N. CAROLINA-WILLAINGTON—Named Keits Cosmidge spen's socor cooch, Sherri (Named Angles Cosmidge spen's social spenied (Named Angles Cosmidge spenied (Named Angles Cosmidge spenied (Named Angles Spenied Spenied (Named Angles Spenied Tyres, women's basketboll coach, rests NORTHERN ARIZONA—Lindo B women's bosinition couch, resigned.
OHIO ST.—Named Larry Petroff footbol

recruiting coordinator.
OKLAHOMA—Named Kavin Wolfad
detensive line coach.
OREGON—Fired Elwin Heinv, won OREGONbasketball coach, OREGON 57,—Extended contract of Jim

Anderson, bosentool cooch, for 1 year farceigh 1994-95 season. PITTSBURGH—Nomed John (Rusty) Rus-pell Anabodiers cooch. PRINCETON—Wrestling program is to be discontinuated became a business. discontinued because of budget cuts.

RICHMOND—Dick Terront, basketball coach, rettred.

RUTGERS-Contract of Arnold Jeler, asso ciete icolitati coach and defensive line coach conse transmit capital des derentsive line cooch, will and be transmed. Neveral Alike Holson da-jensiver line cooch. Gave offensive courdina-ter Stan Parrish additional duties of assistant-land featball cooch. SAN JOSE ST.—Named John Raistan foot-

SOUTHERN METHODIST-Dennis Rol-

SOUTHWESTERN, CALIF.—Named John Casarino full-time officieth director, and Ka-ren Samier women's social couch. SW MISSOUR! ST.—Extended contract of Jesse Branch, factball coach, for 1 year. STETSON—Fired Caren Truske, women's

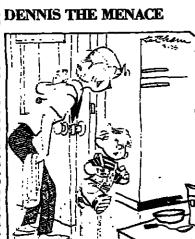
STONY BROOK-Nor men's tennis cooch.
SUNY-BUFFALO—Dan
baskelboll cooch, resigned, TENNESSEE—Named Jacob Burney de-

tensive line couch, Steve Pederson, recruiting remains to the County of the Processor, recruitme coordinator, will also assume responsibilities at associate athietic director.

TEXASABM.—Promoted Bob Davis, defendive coordinator, to assistant head count; he will retain duties as defensive coordinator.

TEXAS CHRISTIAN—Named Steve Martin strength and

UC DAVIS-Named Fred Are ass UTAH 57.—Named Larry Eustad kathall cooch, with 5-year contract.



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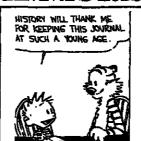












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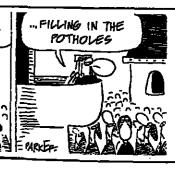


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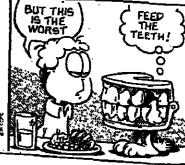


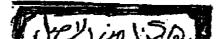












SPORTS BASKETBALL

After the Brawl, **NBA Metes Out Tough Penalties** On Suns, Knicks

ed by Our Staff From Disputches PHOENIX - Meting out tough punishment for the league's worst brawl of the season, the NBA on Wednesday suspended Greg Anthony of the New York Knicks without pay for at least five games and suspended his teammate Doc Rivers and Phoenix's Kevin Johnson without pay for two games.

The Knicks were fined \$50,000 as a team and the Suns \$25,000 for failing to properly control their players during a second-quarter brawl in Tuesday night's 121-92

Overall, the league fined 21 players and the teams a total of \$159,500 for the bench-clearing melee. Anthony was fined \$20,000 in addition to the suspension, Johnson was fined \$15,000 for precipitating the incident by knocking down Rivers with a forearm, and Rivers was fined \$10,000 for retaliating and fighting with Johnson

Anthony, who is sidelined with a sprained right ankle and was on the Knicks bench in civilian clothes, came onto the floor and punched Johnson during the fracas, which erupted just before halftime.

Anthony will begin serving his suspension when he is medically cleared to play. At the end of the five-game period, Anthony will be required to meet with league peronnel, and a decision will be made on whether he can return.

Jerrod Mustaf of Phoenix was fined \$10,000, while Danny Ainge of the Suns and John Starks and Anthony Mason of the Knicks were fined \$7,500 for their involvement Fourteen players were fined \$500 apiece for leaving the bench area during the incident.

The Suns had called for Anthony, one of six players ejected after the incident, to be suspended for a year for sucker-punching Johnson. Suns' owner Jerry Colangelo

said: "I'm going to voice my opinion in terms of what I saw, and I think Anthony is the guy who more than anyone else is responsible for the thing getting out of control." Knicks, whose coach, Pat Riley, ordered the dressing room closed after the game.

The fight marred a much-antici-

pated game between the best teams in the Eastern and Western Conferences. The loss ended New York's season-high nine-game winning streak, as the Suns (49-15) improved on the league's best record. Charles Barkley led the Suns with 31 points while Patrick Ewing had 24 for the Knicks.

The ugliness began just before halftime, when Rivers and Johnson exchanged heated words. Rivers and Johnson nearly came to blows then, but the real confrontation be gan a few moments later.

As Rivers set a pick for Starks to attempt a buzzer-beating jumper, Johnson took two steps and knocked Rivers flying with a stiff forearm to the jaw.

Rivers charged after Johnson af-ter the horn blew. Rivers and John-son exchanged punches, and both benches emptied. Some players were trying to make peace, but oth-ers wanted to fight. It resulted in a near fiot. Bodies were on the ground as players tackled each other, trying to keep each other out of the main event, while other skirmishes broke out.

Then just when it appeared that peace might be restored. Anthony left his place on the bench and punched Johnson while Johnson was arguing with Rivers.

That renewed the brawl. Both Riley and Knicks' assistant coach Dick Harter hit the deck trying to break up the fight. When both teams took the court

to warm up for the second half, the referees informed both benches of the ejections of Johnson and Ainge of the Suns, and of Anthony, Starks, Rivers and Mason of the Knicks.

With those players gone, plus the injured Rolando Blackman, the Knicks were finished. Barkley led the Suns on a 22-8 run to start the third quarter that pushed Phoenix to an 81-61 lead. (AP, NYT)



New York head coach Pat Riley trying to separate Knicks players from the brawl just before halftime in the game with Phoenix.

Victories Mount for Cleveland's Wilkens

Lenny Wilkens is within range of becoming the most victorious coach in National Basketball Association history.

On Toesday night, his Cleveland Cavaliers, double-teaming San Antonio center David Robinson and holding the NBA all-star to nine points, easily defeated the Spurs, 127-90, to give Wilkens his 857th league victory as a coach.

Wilkens, in his 20th coaching season, passed Dick Motta to move into third place on the victory list. Red Auerbach, the legendary former Celtics coach, is first with 938 victories, followed by Jack Ramsay with 864. The Cavaliers have already won 42 games this season, and another couple of 40-victory seasons would put Wilkens right up with Auerbach.

After the game, played at home in Richfield, Ohio, Wilkens reflect-

time in his NBA career.

"I thought we gave good defen-sive help," Wilkens said. "Brad Daugherty tried to fight him so he could not get good low post posi-tion. When David got the ball, we NBA HIGHLIGHTS

just wanted to double-team and rotate and make sure we covered peo-

Wilkens's opposite number, John Lucas, agreed that the defense on Robinson was key. "A lot of teams are trying to make us beat them with people other than Da-vid," said Lucas, the rookie coach who started out hot and has run into problems. "That's good baskethall and we have to have some people step up.

San Antonio has lost nine of 15

Robinson, who failed to score in games behind first-place Houston double figures for only the fourth in the Midwest Division.

For Cleveland, Daugherty had 25 points and Gerald Wilkins and Mark Price each scored 16. Price made three free throws and has made 65 in a row, 13 shy of the NBA record held by Calvin Murphy. Antoine Carr led the Spurs with

23 points. Rockets 111, Hornets 163: In

Charlotte, North Carolina, Hakeem Olajuwon scored 31 points as Houston beat Charlotte for the eighth consecutive time. The Rockets, 12-1 against the

Hornets, led by 11 points through three quarters. Charlotte started the fourth period with a 14-4 run. Olajuwon then scored eight points in a 14-6 spurt that built Houston's advantage to 100-91 with 2:05 left.

Trail Blazers 108, SuperSonics 99: In Seattle, Portland broke Seat-

The Blazers were without the iniured Clyde Drexler. Kevin Duckworth and Rod Strickland.

Buils 167, Timberwolves 100: In Chicago, Michael Jordan scored 19 of his 34 points in the second quarter for the Bulls, who beat Minnesota for the eighth straight time since the Wolves entered the league

Kings 121, Clippers 104: In Sacramento, California, Wayman Tisdale matched his career high with 40 points and Spud Webb had a season-high 29 points and a careerbest 17 assists in the Kings' victory over Los Angeles.

Magic 103, Heat 89: In Orlando, Florida, Shaquille O'Neal scored 22 of his 28 points in the second half for Orlando against cross-state rival Miami. Glen Rice led the Heat with 24 points, but scored

A World Cup Blow For Czechoslovaks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches LIMASSOL, Cyprus - Czechoslovakia's chances of competing in the 1994 World Cup finals in the United States suffered a major setback Wednesday when it was held to a 1-1 away draw by lowly Cyprus in a European Group Four qualifier.

In a European Group Two qualifier, the Netherlands rolled past San Marino, 6-0, while Italy rose to the top of Group One with a 6-1 drubbing of Malta. Andros Soteriou was the Cypriot

hero with a 47th minute equalizer after Lubomir Moravcik had put Czechoslovakia ahead in the 33d Czechoslovakia, which is playing

as a team despite the split-up of the nation into Czech and Slovak republics, moved up to third place in the group four standings with four points after the draw. But this was really a case of a point lost, rather than one gained. Belgium, Romania and Wales, the other top teams in the group, had already won their qualifiers in Cyprus. Belgium is the group leader with

a maximum 12 points from six games, followed by Romania with seven. Wales has four points and trails Czechoslovakia on goal difference only. Cyprus has three points and the Faroe Islands has ost all five of its matches to date.

Despite the absence of some of its best players - Ruud Gullit, Marco van Basten and Ronald Koeman — the Dutch equaled England's 6-0 victory against the lastplaced Group Two team earlier in the season. Half of the Dutch goals came in the final 15 minutes in Utrecht, the Netherlands.

The victory brought the Netherlands past England into second place, with 7 points, behind Norway, which also has 7 points but has played a game less. England can win back its spot next week when it plays Turkey. Midfielder John van den Brom

opened the scoring early in the second minute with a header off a rebound. The score was brought to 2-0 by halftime courtesy of San Marino's Claudio Canti, who mistakenly headed into his own net.

Johan de Wolf scored near the start of the second half, and then Ronald de Boer hit a penalty shot in the 67th minute to make it 4-0.

In Palermo, Sicily, it was Roberto Mancini, playing for the injured Roberto Baggio, who powered Italy with two headers in the second half.

He also set up goals for Dino Baggio and Ginseppe Signori to give Italy a 2-0 lead at halftime.

Italian defenders Pietro Vierchowod and Paolo Maldini also scored, while Malta gained some consolation when Carmel Busuttil converted a penalty.

Italy now leads European Group One with eight points from live matches, one ahead of Switzerland. (UPI, AP, Reuters)

Vikings Sign Jim McMahon

PALM DESERT. California — Jim McMahon, who led the Chicago Bears to the 1985 NFL title, signed a contract Wednesday with the Minneso-ta Vikings that could pay him more than \$6 million over the next two seasons.

The 33-year-old free agent quarterback, a backup with the Philadelphia Eagles for the last two seasons, is expected to compete with Rich Gannon for the starting job in Minnesota.

The signing was announced at the NFL owners' annual

McMahon's agent, Steve Zucker, said McMahon, who has not had an injury-free season since his rookie year in 1982, would earn more than \$3 million per year if he fullfills

several incentives, including

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up. egs, ers, led

games played and victories. On Tuesday, the owners voted to reduce the 45-second clock between plays to 40 seconds to allow more plays per game, reversing the current trend toward fewer plays.

The owners also accepted a proposal from the competition committee to increase rosters for the 1993 season from 47 players to 53 players, with the 6 additional players becoming part of a team's inactive list. But they voted against moving kickoffs back from the 35 to the 30-yard line. (AP, NYT)

Bearcats Defense: It's 110% or Sit Down SIDELINES

By Robert Fachet Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — It is no fun trying to play basketball against the University of Cincinnati. The Bearcats' relentless pressing, trapping defense keeps their opponents on edge without respite and, if one

effort at any time, he will be sitting alongside Coach Bob Huggins at the next whistle. We try to play hard and make things happen with our defense," Huggins said. "You can't control your shooting, but you can play aggressive defense. More games are won with good defense than with

player should give less than full

good offense." Athletic Association East Region semifinals in East Rutherford, New Jersey, has won a lot of games with

are 93-35 in Huggins's four seasons and last year made it to the Final Four, just as Huggins had prom-

beaten Coppin State by 27 points and New Mexico State by 37. Ex-Coppin game, Cincinnati has simply dazzled the opposition.

"Sizewise, we matched up pretty well with them," said Coppin State Coach Ron (Fang) Mitchell. "But they make it so hard for opponents to score. They put so much pressure on the ball it's almost unbelievable."

Cincinnati, which faces Virginia quicker than I thought they Friday in the National Collegiate would," said Sam Crawford, the its swarming defense since Huggins nati. "I wanted to beat the trap, but took the reins in 1989. The Bearcats they were coming from everywhere.

ised when he was hired.

In two NCAA tournament games this year, the Bearcats have cept for the first 10 minutes of the

"They were getting to me a lot New Mexico State point guard who had 16 assists against Nebraska and 10 turnovers against Cincin-

No team pressed us like that. We were outroanned." New Mexico State, with only one

day to prepare for Cincinnati's press, had no chance. Whether five days will give Virginia a better perspective remains to be seen; Hingis, ever the intimidator, expresses

"Teams have a hard time getting into their offense against us," Hug-gins said. "We don't have set rotations or set drops like other teams that press a lot. We go on the fly.
We're good at getting to the ball,
covering areas where they want to
pass the ball and reading traps. We're not always in the same place, so you don't gain a lot by poring over film of us." Guards Nick Van Exel and Tar-

rance Gibson are the key men in the Bearcats' press, especially with starter Allen Jackson questionable because of slightly torn cartilage in his left knee. Jackson was hurt against Coppin and missed the New Mexico State rout, but may be able to face Virginia if he can han-

dle the pain.

Van Exel said, "We can press any team in the country. You just have to have the heart to do it. We want to make their guards do things they can't do and make the big men handle the ball where they can't handle it. The first thing we try to do is get them in the trapping areas, at halfcourt and on the sides. If we do, the chances are they'll throw the ball to another trapping

Forward Terry Nelson, who plans a future as a stand-up comic, was serious when he said, "We're a team of man-eating sharks. We definitely smell the blood. If the other

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to play us, because we can keen going all day long. It can be demor-alizing when we rotate and put pressure on the ball. Some teams

Cincinnati generally allows an opponent to pass the ball inbounds without pressure, then sets up traps. A favorite ploy is to swann over a player as soon as he has crossed midcourt, either forcing a turnover or a pass into the corner, where another trap can be set up

in scoring defense, allowing only 58 points a game. They have kept 21 of their 30 opponents under 60 and also have limited 21 teams to fewer than 30 points in the first half. They have recorded more steals than opponents in all but three games while averaging 9.7. Opponents have committed fewer turn-overs than Cincinnati in only four

They have a good matchup zone I call a blitz, but their press was so good against us, they didn't have to use the matchup.

gnys panic, they're in deep trouble. And they have to be in great shape to play the becomes the Columnia South Carolina Columnia South Carolina

COLUMBIA, South Carolina (AP) - Bobby Cremins resigned as Georgia Tech's basketball coach on Wednesday and is taking the head coach's job at South Carolina, a Georgia Tech spokesman said. Cremins will replace Steve Newton, who resigned on Jan. 18 after the South Carolina school's internal report outlined five secondary NCAA

Georgia Tech bowed out of the NCAA tournament in the first round.

NHL Rookie Selanne Stays Red-Hot WINNIPEG, Manitoba (Reuters) - Teemu Selanne notched two

goals and an assist to set a scoring record for an NHL rookie, but his Winnipeg Jets fell 5-4 to the Toronto Maple Leafs.

The Finn's five points in Tuesday's game gave him 111 for the season, surpassing the rookie scoring record of 109 set by Quebec's Peter Stastny in the 1080-21 season.

The 22-year-old Selanne, who raises the record for most goals in a season by a rookie every time he scores one, tallied his second goal of the game, and 67th of the season, early in the third period to give the Jets a 4-3 lead. But Toronto fought back with two goals to win.

Around World in How Many Days?

PARIS (Reuters) - The French catamaran Commodore Explorer is lighting a nerve-racking succession of doldrums and storms near Cape form on its attempt to sail around the world in less than 80 days.

Horn on its attempt to sail around the world in less than 80 days.

Skipper Bruno Peyron, who had hoped to round the dreaded cape last Monday, radioed his Paris headquarters that the ship was stuck in doldrums on Tuesday night. Twelve hours later, he radioed: "All sails down in 50-knot winds with 60-knot gusts."

The expedition's headquarters said on Wednesday that Peyron hoped to be through Cape Horn on Thursday on the last stage of the 27,000-mile

(43,500-kilometer) Channel-to-Channel trip. The high-technology Commodore Explorer is the last ship remaining in the 31 million Trophee Jules Verne to circumnavigate the world in less time than it took Verne's character Phileas Fogg.

For the Record

Total prize money at this year's French Open tennis championships will surpass 45 million francs (\$8.1 million), a 9 percent increase from 1992. organizers said. The cash-strapped British team March has withdrawn from the Formu-

la One world championship, the International Motor Sports Federation

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Herald Eribune

Everything That Could Went Wrong for UTEP

WASHINGTON - Don Haskins was right. The Texas-El Paso coach didn't want to travel to the national capital and play the Georgetown Hoyas in their bandbox of an arena, and his worst fears were realized Tuesday when his Miners managed just 10 first-half points on their way to a 71-44 shellacking in a second-round NIT contest.

"It was a very rough game compared with what we're used to."

"It was a very rough game compared with what we're used to."

In picking the most valuable player in this laugher, it may well be a tossup between the traveling secretary who put the Miners (21-13) up in Tyson's Corner. Virginia, and the team's bus driver.

Whoever made hotel arrangements didn't realize that Texas El-Paso would wind up in the middle of a shopping mall-dominated commuter corner to be a shopping mall-dominated commuter corner alored to miles from downtown Washington, and the

bus driver clearly didn't know any back roads to avoid the rush-hour The Miners arrived 20 minutes late, so the game was delayed in order to allow the team to warm up properly. The mind-numbing crawl into the city left Texas El-Paso looking like it had inhaled way

too many exhaust furnes.

Georgetown (18-12) led, 13-2, nine minutes into the game, and after guard Joey Brown hit a 3-pointer, the Hoyas were ahead, 23-4, with seven minutes left in the half. A mo of 3-pointers — two by with seven minutes left in the half. Brown, one by sophomore guard John Jacques — gave Georgetown

Numbers almost aren't enough to describe Texas-El Paso's ineptia 38-10 halftime lead. tude, but here they are: No starter scored in the first half; Ralph Davis scored the first six, guard Antoine Gillespie added a basket and Davis's two free throws with 40 seconds left gave Texas-E Paso (21-13) its ninth and 10th points of the first 20 minutes.

(21-13) its minim and four points of the first 20 minutes.

The game could have been a highlight reel from Georgetown's dominant teams of the 1980s. The Hoyas showed tenacious defense, solid inside play, and enough outside shooting to get by. "Georgetown is known for its defense, and we were trying to bring

that back alive," Jacques said. man mack anve. Jacques same.
They did. The Miners were a woeful 3 for 19 during the first 20 minutes of play.

Brown led Georgetown with 16 points, while center Gibella

Brown led Georgetown with 16 points, while center Gibella Brown led Georgetown with 10 points, while tenter Othella Harrington added 15 for the Hoyas, who play Thursday against Miami of Ohio at George Mason University in Fairfax, Virginia. The winner of that quarterimal game advances to the NIT final four at

New York's Madison Square Carden.

In Wednesday night quarterfinal action, Providence was playing at Boston College, Southern Cal was at Minnesota, and Southwest Missouri State traveled to take on Alabama-Birmingham.

have trouble setting up their of-fense and finding rhythm."

The Bearcats are ranked fourth

Neil McCarthy, the New Mexico State coach, pretty much summa-rized what those opponents are up against: "Very few teams in the nation press the whole game like Cincinnati. They use a 2-1-2 press that takes various shapes as the game goes on. They run various people at you in different patterns.

As for Huggins's demands on his players, guard LaZelle Durden put it succinctly: "You give him 110 percent or you sit down."

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TO OUR READERS IN BUDAPEST

is now available on the day of publication.

ART BUCHWALD

Waiting for a PC Job

WASHINGTON — You can say anything you want about the Clinton administration's aponthe Chinese-American appoints. pointments, but they are very polit-

cally correct. I have a friend who has been waiting for an important job. He was told three months ago he had it

sewed up, but since then he hasn't heard a word. So he called the White House to find out what was

gaiob He got the personnel aide who said his job was in the bag,

providing they Buchwald could get a woman first to fill the position of presidential dowser.

"And we can't appoint a woman until we find an Hispanic to take over the tornado department of Florida's weather station."

"That is understandable. Have you found one yet?"

"We have but before hiring the weather person we have to appoint a Chinese-American for the president's school lunch program.

My friend said, "It appears there is a long line of people to be accom-modated before I get my job."

IBM Will Close New York Gallery

New York Times Service

N EW YORK — IBM has announced plans to close its Gallery of Science and Art. the exhibition space on the lower level of its skyscraper at Madison Avenue and 56th Street, as a cost-cutung measure,

The gallery, which over the last 10 years has become one of New York's most prominent showcases for major traveling exhibitions, is to close as soon as the schedule of exhibitions to which IBM is committed runs its course, "either at the end of 1993 or the beginning of 1994," said a spokesman.

Since the gallery opened in 1983. it has been averaging 500,000 to 750,000 visitors a year.

ment until we find an Italian-American woman figure skater for Arnold Schwarzenegger's job as aerobics ambassador-at-large."

"But the president told me if I quit my job as head of Dillon University that all I needed was a quick FBI check. Instead, you've kept me

hanging for months."
"The president was unaware you were not a minority or a woman. He assumed there was something in your background that would give us an opportunity to put you in the slot. But your lack of ethnicity makes it difficult for us to move right now."

"So it's my understanding that I don't get an appointment until you get an Italian-American figure skater to take the aerobics job, and then a Chinese-American to get his, and then a Hispanic and a woman to fill your other positions. I don't understand what that has to do with me."

What it has to do with you is that if we appoint you to this position they are going to ask why we didn't hire a Portuguese tuna fisherman first. People are very sensitive to who is getting what jobs, and the only way we can protect ourselves is to make sure everyone gets

"So how many more people do you have to appoint before I can get hired?" 'Including an Alaskan Eskimo

for drug czar?" "Of course. I would never take a job before someone from Alaska

"We have 3,000 ethnic appointments to make, 600 senior citizens and 400 retired women officers from the Coast Guard. Once we know where we stand with them. you'll be right on the top of the

"I fought for equal opportunity when I was president of Dillon, but I never thought I'd see the day when it prevented me from getting

"Don't worry. The president hasn't forgotten you. I heard him say the other day, 'I need Herman Slumberg very badly. I just wish he

Forecast for Friday through Sunday

Culture Under Socialism: France's Glory or Ego Trip?

By John Rockwell New York Times Service

PARIS — Jack Lang, the French minister of culture and the best-known Socialist politician after President François Mitterrand, knew even before the voters went to the polls on Sunday that he would have to give up the post that made him famous.

Ever since 1991, the 10th anniversary of his ascension to cultural power, Lang and his ministry's busy publicity people have been in what might be called a defensively self-

celebratory mood. More recently, as his enemies swelled in numbers, a counterattack has seemed all the more imperative. And on balance, the judgment of posterity is likely to be favorable indeed on the French Socialists' achievements in the field of Lang's office, which

he will soon have to vacate, is a gilt-laden salon in the Palais Royal, with palatial Jack Lang: Moving out. antechambers reced-

ing into the distance. It overlooks a courtyard to which stark, black-and-whitestriped pillars by the artist Daniel Buren lend a jarring accent. The minister, natry as ever despite the melancholy of the moment, toted up his successes and failures in a recent conversation.

Lang owes his popularity and political longevity to his charisma and skills, but also to a deliberate decision made 12 years ago by Mitterrand to up the French cultural ante to levels unmatched in modern times. They make the French government by far the world's most lavish cultural patron, and Lang far and away the world's most powerful

There are 12,500 people in the Ministry of Culture's direct employ. At a time when cultural budgets throughout the world have shrunk, France's has escalated steadily. In the years since Lang first became minister of culture (the only surviving member of Mitterrand's first cabinet. he was out of power from 1986 to 1988, but the conservative interlude amounted to only a hitch in his plans) the ministry's budget has more than doubled, from less than half of I percent of the total budget to nearly I percent

That means, at current exchange rates, \$2.3 billion annually for 1993, compared with \$176 million at the National Endowment for the Arts in Washington (plus \$187 million more at the National Endowment for the Humanities). Per capita the United States government spends \$1.43 on culture compared with nearly \$41 in

Why this overwhelming emphasis on the arts? Cynics claim that Mitterrand has done it purely for ego, to leave his imprint in stone like some puffed-up Socialist Sun King.

Ballet. And Lang regrets his choice of some of his subordi-

Others have suggested that the Socialists have courted artists and intellectuals out of narrow political calculation. Such suspicions, reinforced by a general impatience that has fueled the Socialist electoral defeat, have led to a burst

of anti-Lang diatribes, chiefly two much-discussed books, Marc Furnaroli's "Cultural State" and Michel Schneider's vitriolic "Comedy of Culture." The editor of Le Figaro's weekly magazine, Louis Pauwels, complained that "the Socialists abused and manipulated culture so much that now it's turning against them."

In Britain and the United States, mockery of French intellectual pretensions and of Lang's ego and sometimes flamboyant pandering to popular culture has long been in vogue. Few seem willing to consider that at least one small part of his and Mitterrand's motives might have been a

simple love for art and admiration for artists.

Such complaints slight the long history of French arts support. France has long been a highly centralized state, and French leaders have long used culture to glorify the state and themselves. No one seems to care now that Louis IV and Napoleons I and III were not unmindful of their

Mitterrand and Lang have presided over the most farreaching alteration in French cultural life, and in the landscape of Paris, since Baron Haussmann cut through the medieval tangle and laid out the city's broad boulevards in the 1860s.

Particularly striking are the so-called Grands Travaux, most of them in Paris and serving (often literally) as monuments to the *gloire* of Mitterrand, who personally instigated most of them. These range from the almost universally acclaimed (I.M. Pei's glass pyramids at the Louvre, which is itself being modernized and much enlarged) to the decided (Boren's Palais Royal pillars). There is the Grande Arche de la Défense, a modern echo of the Arc de Triomphe; the cold and commanding Bastille Opéra; and the still-controversial, unfinished National Library.

There is more. The national music conservatory has been ensconced in glamorous new surroundings. The French film industry has been shored up, in part by encouraging private investment. Regional theaters, muse-ums, and libraries have proliferated, reversing the traditional French fixation on Paris. More than 300 museums have been built or rebuilt. Pipe organs and formal gardens have been restored. Rock and rap receive government support. Festivals have sprung up all over the country. Special nationwide celebrations stimulate books and read-

ing, concerts, film attendance.

What I am most proud of," Lang said, "is having contributed to changing the spirit of the country.

The minister concedes his failures, though perhaps grudgingly. Television, in which he says he hasn't had a free hand, is the first thing he mentions, despite the recent success of Arte, the French-German cultural channel. But too much French television has been taken over by sitcoms and game shows on the American model (often American serials, which are Lang's particular bugbear). The Bastille Opéra, too, remains in administrative chaos

19 Analyst's

22 Founder of

23 On the

of numbers



The Grande Arche: For the glory of Mitterrand?

pates: like his critic Schneider, who was a ministry official

To be sure. France remains uneven: a vast outpouring of money can improve institutions and encourage more cultural consumption, but can't by itself generate creativity. Some even argue that the very existence of a mighty cultural engine crushes the independence and fragility of creation. But Lang argues convincingly that different kinds of culture flourish in different eras, and that France has held its own - not even counting its traditional hospitality, now formally fostered by his ministry, to

"We've planted the seeds and now it takes time for them

Perhaps the best tribute to Lang's accomplishments is that the opposition parties have put forward no coherent counterproposals to his policies, apart from some carping

For himself, Lang leaves his options open, not preclud-ing a run for the presidency after Mitterrand retires (a

CROSSWORD

have been controversial, but added: "I prefer provocation

foreign artists of every sort.

to grow," he said. "But I think the furrows have been dug deep enough that much of what we've accomplished is irreversible."

Lang concedes that some of his decisions and actions

calls for austerity.

prospect that makes his detractors, those who see him as the ferry Lewis of politics, cringe at his presumption). He also talks of establishing an arts foundation, of writing a book, and of serving as Mitterrand's ambassador at large.

A California judge has thrown out a paternity suit against Prince Albert of Monaco, ruling that he had no jurisdiction. Tamara Jean Rotolo had claimed that the beir to the throne got her pregnant while

-PEOPLE

Eligible No More: Gates,

William Gates 3d, 37, the founder and chairman of Microsoft

and the United States's richest person (Forbes magazine says he is worth more than \$6 billion), is no.

longer a highly eligible bachelolit.
He is engaged to Melinda French.
28, a Microsoft product manager.
No date has been set for the wed-

ding, but the bride can expect to be

carried over a sumptuous thresh-

old: Gates has been building a huge

house valued at \$40 million on a

lake near Seattle. It is designed to

have dozens of wall-size computer

screens for artwork and video pro-

grams, a pool, a 20-car garage and a

An Australian court refused to

stop a magazine from publishing

photographs of the adopted baby of Tom Cruise and Nicole Kidness. Their lawyer said they were eight for the child, isabella, to live a

normal life, and the photos could

tip off the natural mother to the

dentities of the adoptive parents.

Retired General H. Norman

Schwarzkopf has joined the board

of the Nature Conservancy, which

raises money to buy ecologically sensitive land. Schwarzkopf said be

had found "beauty and peace of mind" in the mountains of Alaska.

the forests of Germany, the swamps of Florida and even in the

jungles of Vietnam.

reception half for 120 people.

Billionaire, to Wed

she was visiting the Riviera princi-Washington chic: President Bill

Clinton jogged for 27 minutes Wednesday from the White House to the Capitol, but his White House guest, the folksinger Judy Collins. couldn't keep up and dropped out about halfway. She got a lift back to the White House in the president

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED Appears on Pages 7 & 8

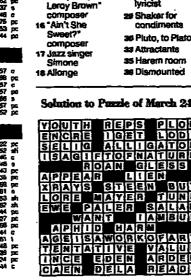
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O New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.

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BOOKS

VISIONS OF CALIBAN: On Chimpanzees and Peo-

By Dale Peterson and Jane Goodall. 3n pages. \$22.95. Houghton Mifflin.

Reviewed bu Ann Druvan

C HARLES DARWIN, in many respects the paradigm of the dispassionate scientist, was nonetheless haunted all his life by the image of a dog, nailed to a viviseetion table, craning its neck to lick the hand of its termentor. Charles Darwin, animal rights activist, is just a step beyond Charles Darwin. evolutionary biologist. He had shartered the myth or humans as a separately created species and thereby revoked our supposed God-given dominion over nature, users and toolmakers on the planet.

We could no longer claim to differ from the other animals in any absolute way, but merely in degree. The new relationship seemed to entail certain moral implications.

The advances in science since Darwin's time have resoundingly affirmed the material basis of that kinship. And nearest kin of all, sharing an astounding 99.6 percent of our active genes, closer to us than the mouse to the rut or the horse to the donkey, is the chimpanzee - the Caliban" of a book Darwin might have appreciated enormously.

Jane Goodall has taken us a few steps farther on Darwin's path. Before 1960, when she began her wa-tershed study of the chimpanzees of the Gombe National Park in what is now Tanzania, many philosophers pinned our fragile self-esteem on the

Goodall's discovery of the thriving chimpanzee termite fishing industry and the exquisitely narrow engineer ing tolerances necessary to manufacture the requisite tools left us as a species in urgent need of a new

And, as subsequent research revealed, those chimos weren't just making and using tools, they were busy forming alliances, taking licine, settling scores, mourning the dead, telling lies and being generally much more like us than we wished to believe.

Goodali and Dale Peterson, author and professor of English literature at Tufts University, have written a compelling analysis of our discomfiture and its disastrous consequences for all the primates, especially the chimpanzees. There's no mystery about who wrote what in this collaboration; Goodall's

passages are italicized, interspersed throughout the book, and comprise only about a quarter of the whole. They are largely a recapitulation of what she learned at Gombe, her horror at the ongoing assault against the world's chimpanzees and their habitats, and a reasoned but fervent call for a legally man-dated halt to their captivity, torture and exploitation. As always, she writes with exemplary modesty and clarity. Her voice enhances this book's value as an important docu-

Peterson 100 has roamed with the chimps through some of their lew remai sing forests, and vividly conveys what a thrill that must be. "Visions of Caliban" is partly his exegesis of Shakespeare's play
"The Tempest." In Peterson's interpretation, we humans are Pros-

pero, the "controlling, manipula tive" aristocrat who finds himself shipwrecked on an island "not honored by a human shape" - except for the man/beast Caliban, whose very existence threatens Prospero and challenges his sense of who he is. Peterson's elaborations on this parallel are interwoven with his ournalistic accounts of interactions between human and nonhuman primates.

ence and grace intersect. We're a piece of work, all right. But with primates like Goodall and Peterson, it's hard not to feel hope for Prospero, after all. Ann Druyan, the co-author with

By Alan Truscott there were an annual prize for

In many places in this book, sci-

Carl Sagan of "Shadows of Forgot-ten Ancestors: A Search for Who We Are," wrote this for The Washington

I the best opening lead, West on the diagramed deal would be a strong candidate. Gene Saxe of Stamford, Connecticut, was in the seat playing in a Von Zedtwitz Double Knockout Match on March 9, 1993, and he was steered delicately in the right direction by his partner. Tom Smith of Greench. Connecticut

North-South brushed aside West's weak, jump overcall, which traded on the vulnerability. The final contract of six no-trump was hopeless in double-dummy but almost certain to proceed in practice. How could West diagnose the crucial heart lead?

East's double was obviously a lightner move, suggesting an unusual lead, and West had to work it

out. He knew that his partner could not want a spade lead, for he had rejected an opportunity to raise that suit. The unbid diamond suit was a normal lead and could not be considered unusual.

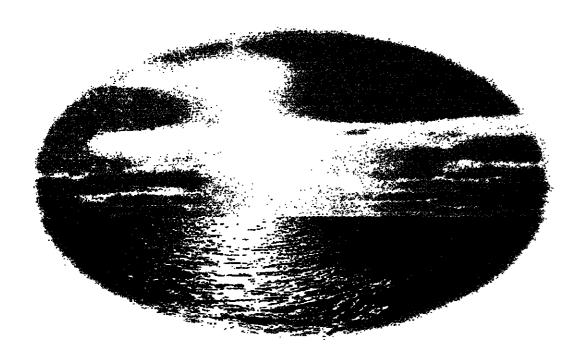
BRIDGE

That left clubs and hearts. In six no-trump East could hardly feel an urgent need for a lead in dummy's long club suit: Two tricks in that suit could wait. So West concluded that his partner wanted a heart lead, produced his singleton, and the slam was defeated. The heart lead would also have been essential if East had held K-O of hearts and the club ace.

North-South had played their slam from the right side. Six clubs by North would clearly be easy to defeat. But in the replay six clubs succeeded, rather surprisingly. East led the heart king and shifted, fearing that North held a singleton. As it was North claimed his slam and

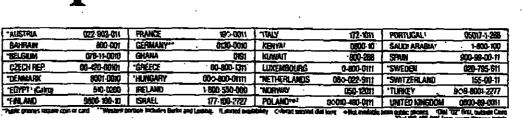
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